The New-York Times.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,128. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Monday: RAIN or SNOW, continued COLD

Obituary.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 2.

Real Estate.—Page 7.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Ballington Booth addressed a large audience at Cooper Institute.—Page 2.

District Assembly No. 49 renews its attack upon the Grand Jury system.—Page 5.

Mgr. Martinelli celebrated Pontifical mass at St. Augustine's Church.—Page 8.

The Woodbine (N. J.) Hebrew colonists dedicated their new synagogue yesterday.—Page 2.

Mrs. Minnie Selig, aged eighteen years, committed suicide after being deserted by her husband.—Page 2.

The Rev. Dr. James S. Ramsay has accepted the call of a church at Beaver, Penn.—Page 8.

The French Government has issued a strong decree, governing the movements of foreign and domestic vessels at ports of that republic in time of war.—Page 8.

A fifteen-year-old boy and a thirteen-year-old girl arranged to elope, and for the purpose of providing means the girl stole $150 worth of diamonds from her father.

Dr. Charles J. Laffin was committed for examination as to his sanity, upon statements by his wife as to frequent attacks upon herself and attempts at suicide.—Page 5.

A friend of Samuel W. Allerton of Chicago said last night, on returning from Canton to Chicago, that he was confident Mr. Allerton would be Mr. McKinley's Secretary of Agriculture.

A loving cup was presented to the Rev. Dr. E. D. Cooper by the members of the Church of the Redeemer, in Astoria, L. I., last evening, as a remembrance of his thirty years' pastorate.—Page 2.

It was reported yesterday at Canton that Mr. Platt was thinking of visiting Major McKinley to protest against recognition of New-York men whom Mr. Platt regards as unfriendly to him.

John E. Redmond, the Irish Parliamentary leader, appeared at the Broadway Theatre last night and delivered a lecture entitled "Fifteen Years in the British Parliament." He treated his political opponents with marked consideration.—Page 5.

Ten of the new electric 100 horse power motors that have been built for the Brooklyn Bridge were put in operation yesterday. The absence of smoke, steam, and noise, and the smooth working of the machinery were the things that pleased the average passenger.—Page 8.

An association of Brooklyn women, of which Mrs. William G. Low is President, has been formed to establish St. Christopher's Babies' Hospital, at 283 Hicks Street. This will be the fourth charitable institution in Brooklyn for the care of children under two years of age.—Page 8.

Dwight L. Moody preached in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. Two overflow meetings were held in churches adjacent. His subject was Noah, the ark, and sinners of that day, whom the evangelist compared to unbelievers of this period. Services continue in Cooper Union this week.—Page 8.

DEATH OF SADIE M'DONALD.

An Actress Who Sang and Danced in "The Black Crook."

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 29.—Sadie McDonald, actress, died here to-day.

Miss McDonald was about twenty-six years of age. She was born in Brooklyn, and had been on the variety stage for about eight years.

She sang and danced effectively in "The Black Crook" during a long engagement at the Academy of Music four years ago and often at roof gardens.

She was slapped in the face by "Jack" McAuliffe, the pugilist, in Martin's restaurant in upper Broadway three years ago because she was in the company of two young men whom he did not approve of. It was reported among her acquaintances in this city two or three months ago that she was engaged to be married to a rich Australian. She has been a sensation in Sydney.

MR. STEINWAY WORSE.

He Has a Relapse and Is in a Critical Condition.

William Steinway, who was thought to have been on the road to recovery from his recent attack of typhoid fever, was reported last night, at his residence, 26 Gramercy Park, to have suffered a relapse and to be in a critical condition.

The change was noticed about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and the physician was hurriedly summoned. The doctor was with Mr. Steinway all day and most of the night, and as Mr. Steinway is greatly weakened from his long illness, his family are very anxious over his condition.

At 1:15 this morning Mr. Steinway's physicians were at his bedside. At times his rest was broken, and the doctors displayed great anxiety. They said his condition was very dangerous.

REVIVALS OF BUSINESS.

Manufacturing Resumed in Connecticut and Ohio.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Nov. 29.—The Warren Woolen Mills, at Stafford's Springs, will start on full time to-morrow. These mills employ about 300 hands.

The Underwood Belting Company of Tolland is rushed with orders, owing to so many mills starting in various parts of the country.

A number of woolen mills in this city recently increased their running times.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 29.—The Ohio Steel Company will start its large plant to-morrow, and, it is expected, will run steadily until the holidays. It is said that an order has been received by the company for 15,000 tons of steel billets, which will be used in making wire nails.

The Brown-Bonnell Iron Company and the Mahoning Valley Iron Company will have nearly all their mills in operation the coming week.

IN MEMORY OF HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine Gives an Organ to a Richfield Springs Church.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The fifteen-thousand-dollar organ placed in the Presbyterian Church at Richfield Springs by Mrs. Emmons Blaine in memory of her husband and their marriage in the church Sept. 25, 1889, was formally presented to the church and dedicated this afternoon.

SCHARF'S CHARGES DENIED

COLLECTOR J. T. KILBRETH SAYS THEY ARE FRIVOLOUS.

The Chinese Inspector, He Says, Lacks Judgment and Discretion—Several of His Accusations Proved to be False.

"So far as Chinese Inspector Scharf's charges against Deputy Collectors apply to this port," said Collector James T. Kilbreth yesterday, "they are utterly frivolous."

The charges referred to by Mr. Kilbreth were published in yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES. John Thomas Scharf is Chinese Inspector, and is stationed at New-York, and his business is to see that no Chinese get into the United States in violation of the immigration laws and of the Chinese Exclusion act. He specifically charges that the Deputy Collector at Malone, N. Y., in the Lake Champlain district, and the Deputy Collector in New-York City, had admitted Chinese in violation of the law. The Deputy Collector of this city, he charges, admitted "ten alleged partners of the interpreter of the railroad—Canadian Pacific—without having before him the testimony of two credible witnesses, as required by law."

Collector Kilbreth differs very materially from Inspector Scharf as to his understanding of the duties of the Deputy Collector in New-York and as to the significance of Mr. Scharf's own evidence in the matter.

"In the first place," said Mr. Kilbreth, "no one who knows Mr. Scharf would attach any importance to any charge that he makes. He is totally irresponsible, and frequently makes the most serious charges upon no substantial ground. I think Mr. Scharf means well, but he has no judgment and no discretion. He makes these charges, therefore, without reflection and investigation; and over and over again his statements have been proved absolutely unworthy of credence.

"The Government, at least the Treasury Department, which has charge of these matters, knows all about Mr. Scharf's character. I have had occasion to show the falsity and absurdity of his accusations in several cases; and his reputation for inaccurate and irresponsible charges is well understood. Assistant Secretary Charles S. Hamlin has evidently sent me the Inspector's report, in which he makes these charges, merely as a matter of form. Their value is fully appreciated.

"Two or three years ago Inspector Scharf made similar charges against the same Deputy Collector in this port, Daniel Hawthorne. Mr. Hawthorne has charge of the Marine Department, which gives him supervision of Chinese immigration. At the time to which I refer, Chinese Inspector Scharf charged Mr. Hawthorne and others with admitting Chinese in violation of the laws. The charges were fully investigated and proved utterly false. Mr. Scharf told me afterward that the accusations were entirely groundless, and that he had been made a catspaw of by other persons. One of the men Mr. Scharf preferred charges against sued him for libel, and the Inspector got down on his knees and begged off.

"So much for the man. Now, as to these specific charges. Mr. Scharf shows clearly in his charges that he does not understand the duties of the Deputy Collectors at Malone, (or other places on the border,) and at this port. He says Deputy Collector Hawthorne admitted the 'alleged family of the Chinese interpreter,' and 'alleged partners of the interpreter of the railroad,' without such testimony as is required by law. The fact of the matter is, that whatever responsibility attaches to the admission of Chinese at the Canadian border rests upon the Deputy Collector at the place they are admitted. The Deputy Collector who has charge of the Chinese immigrants in this port has to do only with such Chinese as reach here by sea, this being then the place where they enter the United States. Whenever the Chinese come here from Canada, Deputy Collector Hawthorne has nothing to do with them and no responsibility for their admission into the country.

"The law requires white witnesses to the statements of the Chinaman seeking admission. For instance, in the case of a Chinaman stating that he was the partner of a firm of Chinamen in Mott or Pell Street, it would be the duty of the Collector who admits him to require from him such testimony as provided for by the laws. We are not expected to furnish such testimony for the Deputy Collector at Malone or elsewhere. Upon him alone would rest the whole responsibility, but Mr. Scharf attempts to put it also upon the Deputy Collector of New-York.

"It frequently happens that when a Chinaman states to a Deputy Collector at Malone, say, that he is the partner of a firm in this city, the Deputy Collector will write to us, asking if it is true. Deputy Collector Hawthorne will then send an Inspector to the firm to make inquiry. If the firm says that the Chinaman is a partner, the Inspector so reports to Mr. Hawthorne, who, in turn reports what the Chinese firm has replied to his inquiries. That is all. It is merely an answer to a letter of inquiry, and Deputy Collector Hawthorne has nothing to do with 'admitting' the Chinaman, and is in nowise responsible for his admission. The Deputy Collector who does admit him, at Malone or elsewhere, assumes the entire responsibility. Mr. Scharf ought to know this if he doesn't.

"As I said at first, I do not think that Mr. Scharf means any harm. He is merely irresponsible, and utterly lacking in judgment and discretion. Just such hasty charges as he makes against Deputy Collectors have been made against his own honesty and general character, and if they were believed, Mr. Scharf would be in a sorry plight indeed. No one pays any attention to his charges, and you can quote me as saying that, so far as they relate to this port, they are utterly frivolous."

Collector Kilbreth added that the special agents of the Treasury, who are expected here to-day, on their way to confer with customs officers on the New-York and Vermont borders, are not coming to investigate Mr. Scharf's charges.

Lunatic's Double Crime.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Superintendent A. B. Richardson of the State Asylum for the Insane here received a dispatch from Marion, Ohio, to-night stating that Henry Powers, a patient from Marion, who was placed in the asylum last March, and was so far cured as to be permitted to return to his home on a trial visit on Oct. 15, murdered his wife and committed suicide to-day.

A BOSTON "MEDIUM" EXPOSED.

The "Queen of the Cabinet" Seized by Young Men.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—The "Rev." O. L. Concannon, a Kansas material medium, who has held forth for two Sundays at the First Spiritual Temple, was ruthlessly exposed by twenty-five young men this morning, and a scene bordering on a riot ensued. Mr. and Mrs. Concannon appeared under the auspices of Henry Ayer, the leader of the Spiritualists, a wealthy man, who has devoted vast sums to this "ism," he building the beautiful temple on Exeter Street a few years ago.

Before the materialization show began an Investigating Committee was appointed to examine the cabinet, and despite Mr. Ayers's objections, two men unknown to him, but who later proved to be the party which disclosed the fraud, were selected by the vast audience, which crowded the church to the doors. Concannon entered the cabinet, the lights were turned down, and Mrs. Ayer sang several songs.

In a moment the audience was on the tip-toe of mental excitement. A form appeared enveloped in a white robe, and with a lace film about its head. After showing itself for a moment, it shrank back, partially, in to the cabinet. Then it reappeared, and came still farther out of the cabinet, almost freeing itself from the curtains, being apparently supported on either side by Mr. Ayer and Mrs. Concannon.

The spirit, Mr. Ayer styled "The Queen of the Cabinet." There was a hiss ad a sudden handclap. This was the signal for a simultaneous rush of some half a dozen members of the audience. They sprang up with the nerve and activity of a football team, and in a moment they called touchdown on the show. Five muscular and determined men jumped upon the stage, two of them engaging Mr. Ayer, who had turned to meet them, and who were instantly seized by him. One partially got away from Mr. Ayer, and pulled the right hand curtain from the front of the cabinet, while the other curtain was torn from the cabinet by another of the raiders.

Mr. Concannon was found in a state of absolute nudity, having divested himself of his "spiritual" toggery. The women who were in full view of the open cabinet hung their heads and blushed for very shame.

The audience seemed spellbound by the suddenness of the attack, and the revelation it had produced. Mr. Ayer was white with fury and rushed about the platform in frantic efforts to prevent the onslaught from the raiders. Some of the audience hissed and others cheered. The raiders, in a compact body, left the building, carrying with them wigs, whiskers, robes, and other paraphernalia. Their progress was fought all the way to the street by the Temple following, and a squad of fifteen policemen, who had been summoned, cleared the church.

Fists were freely used in the mêlée, and one of the raiding party was kicked in the back. Concannon, meantime, was hurried up stairs by Spiritualistic friends and was treated by two magnetic physicians, who declared him in a "trance." The evening service was very tame, because of the presence of fifty policemen.

SEEKING MACEO'S FORCES.

A Military Train Wrecked by a Dynamite Bomb.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—The latest reports from the Province of Pinar del Rio locate Capt. Gen. Weyler in the vicinity of San Cristobal. He was marching westward toward the hills, seeking the forces of Maceo. No mention is made of any engagement having taken place.

While a military train was passing along the central trocha, which extends from Moren to Jucaro, in the Province of Puerto Principe, a dynamite bomb which had been placed on the rails by the rebels exploded. Several of the cars were wrecked.

As soon as the explosion occurred the rebels, who had been in ambush, made an attack on the armored car attached to the train. This car was defended by twenty-five officers and men. They resisted the insurgents until assistance reached them from the troops stationed along the trocha near the scene of the explosion. The rebels were then driven off with a loss of eight killed. The Spanish loss was two killed and an officer and five privates wounded.

Cowboys Said to be Going to Cuba.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 29.—It is reported here that an expedition of over 200 Texas cowboys is about ready to depart from Point Isabel, on the lower Gulf coast, near the Mexican line, for Cuba. The expedition, it is said, was organized by an agent of the Cuban insurgents, who has been in this part of the State for several weeks. It is also reported that a large quantity of arms and ammunition will be taken by the party.

No Prospect of Spain Winning.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Times will to-morrow print a leader treating of the situation in Cuba. It says that owing to the incapacity of her Generals there is no prospect whatever of Spain winning in the struggle in the island. Moreover, Spain's resources are strained to the utmost, and it will be difficult for her purse to bear much longer the demands upon it. In conclusion The Times says: "We cannot exclude the possibility of intervention by the United States."

MORITZ ROSENTHAL'S ILLNESS.

The Pianist's Entire Tour in This Country Has Been Canceled.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Pianist Moritz Rosenthal is very ill with typhoid fever at his rooms in the Auditorium, and he will certainly not be heard in this city, and perhaps may not be heard again anywhere. Dr. E. J. Kuh to-night issued a bulletin concerning the musician's condition, and announced that typhoid fever had set in. He added that Rosenthal's situation was very serious, but that he had hopes of the patient's recovery.

His manager has canceled all his dates and the tour has been abandoned. The knowledge of this is worrying the pianist, and greatly complicates his complaint.

Rosenthal's mother died a short time ago, after a lingering illness, from cancer. Her son watched at her bedside for five months, and the strain of his vigil greatly weakened him.

Theodore Thomas and many other musicians call every day on the sick artist. His physicians are the best, and everything that can be done will be tried.

Judge Nathan Goff in Town.

Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia was in this city yesterday. He said he had come to attend to private business. Some of his friends say he is likely to be chosen to succeed United States Senator Charles J. Faulkner, whose term will expire in 1899.

ALLERTON'S CABINET BOOM.

His Chicago Friends Say He Will Be Secretary of Agriculture.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—"Samuel W. Allerton will be our next Secretary of Agriculture, and Chicago has got there again," said C. W. Baker, Secretary of the National Livestock Exchange, as he returned last night from a visit to Canton, in company with W. H. Thompson, Jr., President of the National Livestock Exchange; L. B. Doud, President of the National Livestock Bank, and C. A. Mallory, and Joseph Adams, commission men at the stock yards.

"In the discussion of the matter," continued Mr. Baker, "Mr. McKinley expressed opinions as to the general requirements of the head of the department that were in full accord with those of the committee. He said he had had a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Allerton, and spoke highly of him as a gentleman and a financier and business man.

"While he did not tell the members of the committee outright that he would make Mr. Allerton a member of his Cabinet, we felt from the way he treated the matter he would appoint him."

CABINET GOSSIP AT CANTON.

Report that Mr. Platt May Visit McKinley to Make a Protest.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Cabinet gossip at Canton is becoming quite animated.

There is a renewal of the talk about Gen. R. A. Alger for Secretary of War. Some of his friends have been here within a week and they have given out that Major McKinley thinks very highly of the General.

The name of Senator Allison is connected with the post of Secretary of State. Andrew D. White of New-York is still discussed for the same place.

A New-York Republican who passed through here to-day is authority for the statement that Thomas C. Platt of New-York thinks of coming to Canton within a few weeks to have a talk with Major McKinley and enter his protest against the recognition of certain men in New-York who he thinks are unfriendly to him.

MUCH TROUBLE IN CHILE.

The Revolutionists Threaten to Overturn the Government.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 29.—The officers of the British sloop of war Wild Swan, which arrived here late on Friday evening from South American ports, admitted to-day that serious trouble was threatened in Chile by the revolutionists at the time of the departure of the cruiser. Duels and personal encounters between Balmacedists and the followers of Errazuriz were of frequent occurrence while the Wild Swan was at Iquique, where it lay at anchor on election, Sept. 18, last.

The officers learned from reliable sources that the Balmacedas, through a pretended coalition with the opposition political party, in reality a fusion of Liberals and Conservatives, were giving their consent to the election of Errazuriz, with the intention of gaining time for a conspiracy then forming to overturn the Government. As a result of the fusion, the enemies of Errazuriz secured a promise of several places in the Cabinet.

To add to the trouble, the Finance Minister reported that a deficit of $8,000,000 would be shown at the end of 1896, the principal expense being in building up the navy. The President also had trouble with the Minister of the Interior regarding the appointment of Governors for certain districts, and the Minister, who is said to be friendly to the opposition, made the most of his chances to sew seeds of discord. On financial questions the greatest trouble arose, as the Cabinet assumed dictatorial methods and the certain downfall of the Ministry was expected when Congress met on Nov. 2.

CRANK'S WORK OR A HOAX?

Letter Found Disclosing an Alleged Plot Against McKinley.

GRAND RIDGE, Iowa, Nov. 29.—A farmer living near here has found a letter wrapped in a torn piece of newspaper, in which the writer, who, it is assumed, is a crank, talks about assassinating President-elect McKinley. It is possible, of course, that the letter is a hoax.

The letter appears on both sides of a half sheet of note paper. It reads as follows:

Sant Luis No. 7—96.

Bro No 67 a 4 r s x. x. x. x.

Be ready to go to Canton Ohio with me I am on my way to Chicago meet me at the Old Place try and have stuff ready and we will soon make short work ove the—you No. 1 meene Major McK. He will Never see the White House if we git our work in and you Bet we will.

Be careful and get the rele stuff and make it strong and watch for me we must try and be ready sure to Do the jaub By the 15 ove Next month I have got money and you bet we we will Have Lots more if we git through O K and you Bet we will

Over

Now Be sure and burn this as soon as you reed it as Burnt Letters and dead men tell no tales.

A. C. K.

From your Bro No 42 and X X X X D

Sant Luis Mo

Sheriff Yockey is disposed to think the writer is a crank.

HIS FACE EXPLODED.

A Watchman's Remarkable Explanation of His Condition.

E. Bierman is night watchman for the Witteman Lithographing Company, at 188 William Street, and is supposed to remain inside all night. A policeman passing the building early yesterday morning saw that the outer door was open. The inside door was locked, and after shaking it the watchman finally appeared. His face was covered with blood.

"How did you get hurt?" asked the policeman.

"I don't know," said the watchman.

"Don't tell me that; you were hurt; stop your foolishness," said the policeman.

"I had a cold; my face swelled up and exploded," was the response. The policeman called an ambulance. The surgeon at the Hudson Street Hospital said the face looked as though the watchman had fallen down a stairway. It was lacerated in several places.

Died, Aged over 101 Years.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 29.—Mrs. Sarah Annis died to-day, aged 101 years 5 months and 23 days. She was born in Cowell's Manor, Canada, and until eight years ago lived in Peru, N. Y.

TURKEY BACKED BY RUSSIA

THE CZAR FIRM IN HIS POLICY TOWARD THE SULTAN.

His Action Promises to Make the Porte a Mere Dependency of the Russian Empire Very Soon.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The latest advices received here from St. Petersburg through official channels confirm the reports contained in yesterday's dispatches of coming changes in the administration of the affairs of the Russian Empire, and attest the correctness of the appointments mentioned as about to be made. The advices, however, discredit the reports of an Anglo-Russian entente.

The view of the situation in Russia most generally taken in official quarters here is that the Czar has not yet acquired confidence in himself or in any particular Minister sufficient to warrant him in venturing upon a change in the foreign policy established by the late Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prince Lobanoff, and that for some time to come the foreign policy in force in Russia must necessarily be tentative. In the meantime, the influence of M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey and an aspirant to the Foreign Ministry, is dominant, which is regarded here as implying a continuation of Russia's protection of the Sultan, her absolute rejection of all schemes for European interference in Turkey, financial or otherwise, and the action of Russia in the capacity of tutor to the Sultan to the end of his reliance upon Russia until the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire shall become practically a vassal of the Czar.

This view is taken as an explanation of the fact that the scheme of M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the adjustment of the Turkish finances has been rejected by Russia. Concerning this scheme the inspired St. Petersburg Viedomosti frankly says:

"The French proposal to add a Russian representative to the Board of Commissioners of the Ottoman debt would be dearly bought by the sacrifice of Russia's present exclusive control of Constantinople. The lead taken by the late Prince Lobanoff has been followed by M. Nelidoff, who has succeeded in wiping out every European influence in Turkey. With England set aside, the Dreibund nowhere, and the Czar lord paramount at the Yildiz Kiosk, why should Russia do anything except wait, when instead of venturing upon war she will be able to dispose at her pleasure all of the resources of Turkey, and garrison the forts of the Dardanelles at will, and use the name of the Sultan as Caliph in operating upon the Moslems in Egypt and India."

The Novoe Vremya, another inspired St. Petersburg journal, in an article expressing similar views, says: "The policy of Russia is not to support the action of the other powers, but to enforce her own will. No matter what massacres of Armenian and other Christians may occur the isolated action of Russia is a practical reality."

The Berlin Government is fully aware that this is the policy of Russia, and is holding aloof while awaiting developments, Germany well knowing that Austria is ready to strike at an opportune moment to check the ascendency of Russia in Turkey. The sum of the present position is that the Porte, backed by Russia, will continue to play its old game of delusive reforms with impunity.

TWENTY-NINE WERE KILLED.

Squeezed or Trampled to Death at a Narrow Gateway.

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Baroda, capital of the State of that name, gives the details of a fatal accident which occurred there to-night. The Earl of Elgin, Viceroy of India, arrived at Baroda this evening on a visit to the Gaikwar, or native ruler of the State. The inhabitants turned out en masse to welcome the Viceroy and to see a display of fireworks in his honor.

The display was given in the park of the Gaikwar, which was open to the public. Everything passed off without incident of note until the end of the ceremonies. Then the crowd made a rush for the park gates, which were so narrow that they soon became jammed with people. Those behind, not knowing the cause of the delay at the exit, pressed forward until the crush at the gates was terrific. A number of persons were squeezed to death, while others who lost their footing in the surging mass of humanity had the life trampled out of them or died from suffocation.

When the crowd was finally cleared away it was found that twenty-nine persons had been killed and thirty-five more or less seriously injured.

STONED A MAN TO DEATH.

Two Negroes Arrested for Killing and Robbing Louis Mavrick.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—John Lattimore and Harvey Rocker, two negroes, are in jail, charged with stoning Louis Mavrick to death and robbing him of $30.

Mavrick kept a boarding house in a camp on the drainage canal. He returned from this city with the money late Saturday night, accompanied by his step-son. Near the Lyons Roadhouse they were attacked by the two men, armed with jagged stones. They were thrown to the ground and terribly beaten. The step-son got away half dead, but the two men continued to beat Mavrick until he was dead. They took the money and ran off.

The step-son was able to give a description of the assailants, and they were arrested later. The news of the murder caused such indignation among the canal workers that threats of lynching caused the removal of the prisoners to the Willow Springs Police Station. The negroes are said to have confessed.

HARVARD WAITS FOR YALE.

The Question of the Renewal of Athletic Intercourse.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The Harvard Athletic Committee will take no steps in regard to a renewal of athletic intercourse with Yale until the latter college shall have taken all the necessary initiatory steps.

The Yale students will hold a meeting Monday night, at which it is expected some action will be taken. Whatever may be decided upon will be considered by the Harvard Athletic Committee at its regular meeting Tuesday night. When the committee reports a decision it will announce an official decision.

A FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.

Five Victims of the Flames in a New-York Farm House.

PERRY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—A whole family perished in flame and smoke this morning in the tenement house on the Irving Thompson farm, situated about four miles northeast of this village, where resided the family of Luther Greenman, consisting of husband, aged forty years; Mrs. Greenman, aged thirty-seven; Aime, aged six; Lottie, aged three, and Arthur, a baby, eleven months and a few days old.

The house was discovered in flames by Mr. Thompson at 6:45 A. M. He rushed for the building and knocked open the front door, but was driven back by the flames, which seemed to be in possession of the whole interior. He then knocked open a bedroom window and took hold of Mr. Greenman, who was burned so that the flesh came off in Thompson's hand, and it was all he could do to drag out the corpse. He was then compelled to flee from the house, the flames which came from the window almost burning him. The house quickly burned to the ground.

Coroner Watson arrived and the horribly charred remains of the family were taken from the smoldering ruins. An inquest will be held in the morning. The fire was undoubtedly the result of a defective pipe. There was a small insurance on the house. Greenman and his family were burned out two years ago, barely escaping with their lives.

WORK OF GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Official Returns Show They Carried Michigan for McKinley.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 29.—The total vote of Michigan, not counting the scattering vote and the imperfect ballots, was 544,285, near 80,000 more than in 1892, 60,000 more than in 1888, and 127,297 above the vote cast in the State election two years ago. The gain is not in localities or spots, but in general throughout the State, every county showing an increase, indicating the deep interest taken in the issue, which in Michigan was financial, fair and square.

The returns indicate that the Democratic bolt from the combine with the Populists and other elements aggregated about 50,000, or about 20 per cent. of the total Democratic vote. It is clear that to the sound-money Democrats of the State must be given the credit of placing the State in the Republican column.

THE GAME WAS BROKEN UP.

A Lot of Skunks Interfere with a Football Contest.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Nov. 29.—During a football game at Osgood, Thanksgiving Day, where the Hartesville and Moorskill College teams were playing, the first half being finished, some boys and dogs just outside the line, in the edge of a wood, were having sport with some skunks in a hollow log.

Finally the skunks were induced to come out of their hiding place, some half dozen strong, and they made a "rush" for the field, breaking the lines just being formed for the second half. Long-haired skunks and longer-haired football players were mixed up for half a minute. When they were separated the boys rushed wildly and furiously, sniffling and yelping, off the field.

Several hundred visitors were present, and a large number lost all interest in the game, and many of them had perfume reminders given them by the kindly victors.

SUED FOR A POLITICAL DEBT.

Plaintiff Said He Worked to Elect Defendant as a Senator.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 29.—Edward P. Roggen, ex-Secretary of State and a well-known lobbyist, has sued Henry T. Oxnard, the beet sugar king, for $2,000 for alleged services in trying to get him elected to the United States Senate from South Dakota by the next Legislature.

Roggen went to South Dakota to help the liquor dealers defeat prohibition, and to secure a resubmission of the question to the State. He quit Sept. 3, because the liquor men were dissatisfied, saying that Roggen was working for McKinley. Roggen says, however, that Oxnard agreed to pay him to secure his, Oxnard's, election by the Legislature, and that he agreed to take up his residence in South Dakota in order to be eligible. The liquor men did not pay Roggen, and now he sues Oxnard.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are rain or snow, continuing cold.

A very large area of high pressure is central to the north of Montana, with a barometer reading of over 31 inches, and extends to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the pressure being very high in all districts. There is no storm central within the region of observation. Rain or snow has fallen in New-England and the lower lake region, and rains have occurred generally in the Middle, South Atlantic, and East Gulf States. Clear and very cold weather prevails west of the Mississippi River, throughout the Rocky Mountain districts, the temperature being 30° to 40° below the normal on the northern and middle Rocky Mountain plateau and about 20° below the normal in the Mississippi Valley for the last decade in November. The temperatures are about 20° below zero in the West Canadian provinces. The barometer has risen slightly in all districts. The temperature has fallen decidedly throughout New-England, the Atlantic and East Gulf States. Rain or snow is indicated for the North Atlantic coast, and rain on the middle and south Atlantic coast, with clearing and partly cloudy weather in the interior of the Atlantic and East Gulf States. The temperature will fall to about freezing on the middle and north Atlantic coast, and in the interior of the South Atlantic States. The weather will continue fair and cold throughout the central valleys and the Rocky Mountain districts. Cold weather is indicated for two or three days in the Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	39	40	40
6 A. M.	38	38	41
9 A. M.	43	37	40
12 M.	46	37	40
4 P. M.	45	37	39
6 P. M.	43	37	37
9 P. M.	42	32	34
12 P. M.	39	31	32

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37½
Weather Bureau	36
Corresponding date 1895	44
Corresponding date for last twenty years	40

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 2, Column 7.

HE DESCRIBED HIS DEATH

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN IN A CHICAGO HOTEL.

He Takes a Dose of Laudanum and Writes Memoranda of Its Effects for the Benefit of Science.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—After destroying all marks on his clothing which could in any way lead to his identification, a well-dressed man about thirty years of age, committed suicide at the Kimball Hotel, 262 Clark Street, last night, by taking laudanum. He described the effects of the drug in writing until his hand could no longer hold the pencil. The body was not found until late this afternoon, death having resulted some time previous.

In his efforts to destroy all clues which might lead to his identification, the suicide forgot two articles which indicate that he was an Easterner. A small mirror found in the hand of the dead man bears the stamp of a firm in Rochester, N. Y., and the memorandum book in which he described the manner of his death contains the trademark of A. W. McCloy & Co., 443 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Penn. The trademarks on the clothing, even to his hat and shoes, were effaced. He engaged a room at the hotel last evening and registered as E. L. Bryan, although the police are of the opinion that this is not his name.

When found the body was lying diagonally across the bed and the memorandum book and pencil were near by, having evidently fallen from his hand. Before taking the drug he wrote a letter to the hotel proprietor and another to the press, in which he gave no other reason for his act than that his life had resulted in failure. In both these letters he made some humorous remarks. He continued his description of the effects of the drug until all his strength had failed him, and some of the last of it could not be deciphered. As much of it as could be made out is as follows:

"To M. D.:

"Drank one ounce of laudanum. After five minutes feel little or no pain. Heart action now pronounced. A slight pain in stomach.

"Note—My stomach is very weak, having suffered for years from acute dyspepsia.

"Ten minutes—Condition about the same Pulse rapid, and pains in wrists, and slight pain in region of heart. Hand trembles. A feeling of dullness, with more pain in all parts of the body.

"(Note)—Will keep up this description of effects as long as possible. Hope it will be of use to medical science. Eyes show change. A feeling of drowsiness coming on. Sort of a feeling of intoxication, accompanied by slight fever.

"Twenty minutes—Pain increasing. A slight perspiration started. Am getting sleepy. Have a sort of numb feeling and no pain."

The last few sentences were scarcely legible, so unsteady had the writer's hand become, and although he attempted to write a few more lines, they could not be made out.

The clothing of the suicide is of good material, and the police think that he may be well connected. No money was found. He was 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weighs about 150 pounds. He was smooth shaven, had brown hair, and blue eyes.

DENIAL FROM MR. DEPEW.

Story of Marlborough-Vanderbilt Settlements Declared Incorrect.

A newspaper of this city published yesterday under a Washington date a long dispatch which purported to give the exact terms of the settlements made by W. K. Vanderbilt when his daughter married the Duke of Marlborough. The dispatch said, among other things:

"The terms of the settlement were $10,000,000—or, to speak with absolute accuracy, the income of $10,000,000—on Mr. Vanderbilt's daughter during her lifetime, and $5,000,000 on the Duke. If children are born, they will inherit the mother's portion at her death. If the marriage shall be without issue, this $10,000,000 will revert on the death of the Duchess. But the Duke's $5,000,000 is to be his in any event.

"The settlement was not made in cash, but in investments for the benefit of the Duke and Duchess. These investments are principally in the stocks and bonds of the Lake Shore and other Vanderbilt railroads."

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES submitted the published statement to Chauncey M. Depew and asked him if it was substantially correct.

"I cannot, of course," said Mr. Depew, "make public the terms of the Marlborough-Vanderbilt settlement without the authority of Mr. Vanderbilt, but I can and do assure you that not one statement in that dispatch is true."

WANTS HAWAII ANNEXED.

John W. Foster Thinks the Islands Should Be Ours.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, makes no secret of his desire for the annexation to this country of the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Foster had this to say yesterday when called on to talk about his recent visit to Hawaii:

"The present Hawaiian administration is waiting for the inauguration of President McKinley to make another effort to have the islands annexed. The Constitution under which the people of the islands are living at present has annexation as one of the main things to be striven for.

"The islands were never in a more prosperous condition than at present. They are prospering in a business way, because the last sugar crop was an exceptionally good one, and the administration of President Dole is the best that the people ever had.

"It is recognized that the ultimate fate of the islands, if they are not annexed by the United States, will be annexation by some other of the great powers. It will be impossible for the islanders to govern themselves successfully for any great length of time by reason of the clash between the different elements, republican and royalists, and natives and foreigners.

"One thing is settled, and that is that the Queen will never rule again or the monarchy be restored. So it remains for the United States to act without delay, or some other nation will assume power in the Hawaiian Islands."

NEW SYNAGOGUE DEDICATED

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF THE BARON DE HIRSCH FUND.

Russian Hebrew Colonists at Woodbine, N. J., Take a Holiday to Celebrate the Event.

WOODBINE, N. J., Nov. 29.—It was high holiday among the members of the Russian-Hebrew colony here to-day, owing to two events which will long be remembered in the settlement. The chief event, and, perhaps, the most interesting to the colonists, was the dedication of the new building for a place of worship in the village, erected through the earnest efforts of the residents. Incidental to this celebration, coming on the eve of the Chanucka feast, was the visit to the colony of several of the Trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, by which the existence of this settlement was made possible.

Although Sunday is generally a working day in the colony, Saturday being naturally observed as the Jewish Sabbath, all work was suspended at noon to-day, and the residents united in according a cordial welcome to the visitors, and subsequently flocked to the synagogue to take part in the time-honored ceremonies incident to the dedication.

The colony was established here a little over six years ago, with the view of making a practical experiment toward solving the problem of teaching the Russian-Hebrew immigrants, who were coming to this country in such large numbers at that time, the lesson of self-support by agriculture and by following other industries, besides peddling, to which they seemed to gravitate. It was a difficult problem to solve, and the Trustees of the Baron De Hirsch Fund approached it with a great deal of trepidation. But wise direction, aided by a great deal of patience and perseverance, have at last conquered. Many obstacles which at times appeared almost insurmountable and threatened to wreck the philanthropic enterprise, have been overcome, and much to the gratification of those most interested, the colony is out of its swaddling clothes and on the high road to ultimate success.

Founding of the Colony.

The settlement was founded by the Woodbine Land and Improvement Company, an incorporated company, which is really an offshoot of the Baron de Hirsch Fund. A section of 5,300 acres of land was purchased here in Cape May County. The tract is fifty-six miles from Philadelphia and twenty-five miles from Cape May. When the land was acquired it was simply a jungle of scrub pine; now, although it cannot be regarded altogether as a garden spot, yet the change that has been effected is almost beyond belief. There is an industrious, thriving population in the place, with two factories, a machine shop, a brick yard, an agricultural school, and two public schools; and now a synagogue has just been erected.

The initial settlement consisted of 300 Russian and Roumanian refugees, who were located here simply to farm the land. By this advance guard 1,600 acres of land were cleared, and the erection of houses was commenced. A tract of fifteen acres was appropriated to each farmer, and fifteen acres adjoining each plot so appropriated were reserved for the occupant to be deeded to him in fee simple when it was definitely demonstrated by him that his occupation would prove a benefit to the colony. Houses were erected on each plot appropriated to the colonists at a cost of about $650 each. These were leased to the farmers for a term of five years. The rent was computed at 5 per cent. interest on the original cost of the building and every opportunity was given the farmers to pay for the houses occupied by them in graduated instalments during the term of the leasehold.

A fortunate thing was the securing of the services of Prof. H. L. Sabsovich, a Russian Jew, who was a teacher of agriculture in a Western college. He was appointed superintendent, and under his direction the Russian immigrants with whom he was in active sympathy have been taught farming according to American methods. He has had a most excellent influence on the colonists. Up to the present time sixty-six farms have been cleared and improved, twenty-eight miles of roads and streets have been laid out, 130 dwelling houses built, three factories, three schoolhouses, a public bathhouse, and a synagogue have been erected by the colonists as a result of the encouragement given to these people by the Woodbine Land and Improvement Company.

The Agricultural School.

The establishment of the Agricultural School here has been of incalculable good to the colony. It was a success from the start. The young lads of the colonists are taught here the rudiments of practical farming, and when they have made sufficient progress they are sent either to Rutgers College, at New-Brunswick, N. J., or to Storrs's Agricultural College, in Connecticut, for a thorough course in agriculture. Several of these pupils have made excellent records, and two of them have won the first prize in their respective classes.

While the material welfare of the colonists has been fostered, their educational facilities have been carefully looked after. Besides the agricultural school, there are now two excellent public schools in this village. One of these was erected by the trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, and the other by the county authorities. Both the schools are a part of the public-school system of the district. Before these schools were established, the colonists were compelled to send their children to a school at Dennisville, over a mile distant. This was attended with so much discomfort and inconveniences, particularly in bad weather, that the colonists opened a small school in the village and employed a teacher to instruct their little ones. As under the law the maintenance of public schools in every district of the county is a prerequisite for the county to participate in the general school fund, the authorities concluded to erect a public school in the village, and now both schools are in a very satisfactory and flourishing condition. There is also a kindergarten for the very young children, under the care of an experienced teacher.

As an important adjunct to the educational facilities, a class for adults who are desirous for instruction in English is maintained and is well attended. A library and reading room have been established, and both are exceedingly well patronized.

The Village of the Colony.

The village is laid out in streets cut at right angles. They are named after Presidents and various States. The main thoroughfare runs along both sides of the railroad track and is named after Baron de Hirsch.

The soil, while not specially productive, is well adapted for farming purposes. The climate is remarkably salubrious, and the health of the colonists has been very satisfactory. One of the pleasant institutions is what is known as the Woodbine Brotherhood, formed by the male colonists for mutual benefit in the case of sickness, or of misfortune overtaking any of the members. Originally the Brotherhood, which has also for its object the holding of divine service on Sabbaths and holy days, met for this purpose in a room in the Agricultural School, but they now have achieved their long-desired purpose of erecting a building suitable for a synagogue. They accumulated a fund for this purpose, and this fund has been augmented from time to time by subscriptions from friends interested in the project.

The principal industry carried on in the colony is the manufacture of clothing. In the factory devoted to this work 150 of the colonists, men and women, are employed, and the weekly pay roll often amounts to between $600 and $700. There is also here an excellent machine shop and tool factory, where all the iron work used in the village is turned out. Most excellent work is done in this shop, and many of the farmers for miles about come here to supply their needs in this direction.

Another industry in the colony is a brickyard. One of the colonists discovered by accident a stratum of clay in one section of the land included in the village, which was just the kind needed for the manufacture of a good quality of brick. He at once gave up all idea of doing any other kind of work and devoted himself to the development of his discovery. At first the most primitive appliances were utilized in the work, but as the enterprise became remunerative new and improved machinery was introduced. Now there is a great demand for the product of the brickyard, and all that can be turned out is readily disposed of. There is also a basket factory in the village, where excellent work is done.

Inspecting the Colony.

Among the visitors who came here to-day from New-York to inspect the colony were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, ex-Judge Myer S. Isaacs and Miss Alice Isaacs, Dr. Julius Goldman, A. S. Solomons, Joseph Jacobs of London, A. Reichow, and George W. Youland, Principal of the Baron de Hirsch trade schools in New-York. From Philadelphia there came Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hackenberg, A. B. Loeb, the Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais, the Rev. Dr. Marcus Jastrow, Lewis E. Levy, Bernard Harris, Miss Morais, Miss Fanny Muhr, and S. Rosenbluth.

Wagons were placed at the disposal of the visitors, and they were driven all through the settlement, inspecting the factories, dwellings, and other points of interest. Though the inclement weather marred the pleasure of the occasion, the visitors appeared delighted at the evidences of thrift and material prosperity which they saw in all directions.

After the visitors had been entertained with lunch, which was spread in the basement of the synagogue, ordinarily used as a kindergarten and Sabbath school, they were escorted into the synagogue proper to participate in the dedication services.

The New Synagogue.

The synagogue is a plain but substantial one-story brick building. The materials of which it is constructed, with the exception of the lumber, were produced on the spot, and the work on the building was done by the members of the Woodbine Brotherhood. The interior of the structure is as yet unfinished, but the colonists could not wait until its completion for its dedication to the service of God.

The exercises of the dedication were in charge of Prof. H. L. Sabsovich. The interior of the building was decorated with bunting, and American flags were displayed in many places, almost covering the bare walls. After the singing of the hymn "How Beautiful Are Thy Tents, O Jacob" by a choir of four young men, residents of Philadelphia, the sacred scrolls of the law were carried into the synagogue by six members of the congregation. The three customary circuits of the building were made, an appropriate hymn being sung by the choir during each circuit. The scrolls of the law were then placed in the ark.

The key of the synagogue was carried into the building on a handsome satin cushion by Sophie Neustadt, a pretty girl, twelve years old, and was presented by her to Herman Rosenfeld, the President of the Woodbine Brotherhood. Mr. Rosenfeld made a gracious reply to a pleasant speech of presentation. A. S. Solomons, the Secretary of the Woodbine Land and Improvement Company, and who is also the general agent of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, then lighted the "Nir Tomed," the perpetual lamp, which is kept continually burning before the ark, in which the sacred scrolls of the law had been deposited.

The dedication sermon was preached in English by Dr. Sabato Morais. This was followed by an appropriate address in German by Dr. Marcus Jastrow. Then the congregation, which filled every portion of the edifice, joined in the recitation of the "Hashkabah" in memory of Baron de Hirsch. The closing prayer and benediction were delivered by Dr. Jastrow.

The building has a frontage of 34 feet, and is 50 feet deep and 34 feet high. There has been already expended in its construction nearly $6,000, and it will probably cost $1,000 more to finish it. It is a monument to the deep religious sentiment which pervades the colonists.

LOVING CUP FOR DR. COOPER.

Thirty Years' Pastorate at Astoria, L. I., Celebrated.

The thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Church of the Redeemer, at Temple and Crescent Streets, Astoria, was celebrated quietly yesterday. In the morning the rector, the Rev. E. D. Cooper, D. D., preached, and there was an elaborate musical service. At the evensong service Dr. Cooper preached the historical sermon.

A letter was read from Bishop Littlejohn, in which he expressed his regret at being unable to attend the anniversary services. A lovink cup was presented to Dr. Cooper by the members of the parish last evening in token of his thirty years of continuous service in the church.

Dr. Cooper was graduated in 1851 from the General Theological Seminary. He was ordained in Trinity Church, this city, in 1854, by Bishop Wainwright. He preached in St. John's, Essex, N. Y., Trinity Church, Nevada City, and at Sharon Springs. In 1866, on Nov. 29, he preached to a little congregation of less than a score in a church at Astoria. From that beginning sprang the present church, and during the thirty years beginning with the sermon in the store Dr. Cooper has remained at Astoria.

The church now has a building valued at more than $60,000, with manse and other buildings. The membership is now 352 families and 700 children in the Sunday school. The property is free from debt, the mortgages having been burned some years ago.

SUICIDE AFTER DESERTION.

Minnie Selig Kills Herself on Account of a Worthless Husband.

Deserted by her husband, Mrs. Minnie Selig took a dose of paris green at the home of her uncle, Charles Steiner, 1,291 First Avenue, and died from its effects, yesterday morning. Mrs. Selig was a tall, handsome brunette, and only eighteen years old. She had saved $400, earned at dressmaking, when she met Selig, who on learning of the money, proposed marriage. She did not want to marry him, but was persuaded by her mother to do so. They were married last January, and started housekeeping in a little flat in Eighty-first Street.

Selig, who is a baker by trade, stopped work immediately. When the $400 was gone he told his wife to go home to her mother, as he was going to look out for himself and would need all his money. She went to her uncle's and worked at dressmaking.

Saturday night she called out to her uncle that she had taken the poison. Dr. A. M. Crispin was summoned, but could not save her life.

Pronounced a Lithographic Poem.

The handsomest calendar for 1897 which has yet appeared is the one issued by Perry Mason & Co., of Boston, publishers of The Youth's Companion. The calendar is in the form of a folder, 10½ by 24 inches in size, having four leaves, or panels, on each of which is the figure of a beautiful girl lithographed in twelve colors from an original painting. The calendar will be an ornament to any home or business office. Perry Mason & Co. give it free to all subscribers to The Companion who send the subscription price ($1.75) of the paper for 1897. The announcement of The Companion for 1897 is also out and will be sent free upon application to the publishers. A glance at its pages will disclose some of the reasons why the paper has such a hold upon readers all over the country. Reading The Companion regularly is almost equal to a college education. New subscribers sending $1.75 to The Companion for 1897 will receive The Companion for the remainder of the year free, also The Companion's calendar, and the paper a full year to January, 1898.

An old train on new schedule. The 11 A. M. train for Boston now makes the run in 5 hours and 40 minutes. The 12 o'clock noon train has been discontinued.—Adv.

Physicians Wise in their Generation.

The above class of scientists recognize, and have repeatedly borne testimony, to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy and preventive of fever and ague, rheumatism, want of vigor, liver complaint, and some other ailments and infirm conditions of the system. Experience and observation have taught them its value. They but echo the verdict long since pronounced by the public and the press. Only the benighted now are ignorant of America's tonic and alterative.

THEIR CIVIL SERVICE AIM

THE KIND PAYN, LAUTERBACH, AND ODELL MIGHT FAVOR.

Bill for the Legislature That Some Might Fail to Recognize as a Reform Measure if Modeled on the Gruber Plan.

The Republican leaders have determined that a civil service bill shall be presented in the Legislature this Winter and passed as soon as the machine can grind it through.

This information came out as one of the results of the conference Friday night, at which such eminent civil service advocates as Marshal Louis F. Payn, Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth, Edward Lauterbach, and Executive Chairman Benjamin B. Odell were leading spirits.

According to high Republican authority, the bill which it is proposed to put through will not be recognized as a reform measure by Assemblyman William Cary Sanger of Oneida, members of the Civil Service Reform Association, members of the Reform Club, and others who have been laboring for years to bring about an extension of the service. It is said it will be more nearly in accord with the ideas promulgated by Abraham Gruber, who first proposed to organize an Anti-Civil Service League.

The determination to prepare and pass a bill of this sort is viewed with especial interest in view of the proposed reclassification which has been prepared by Civil Service Commissioner Silas W. Burt.

Gov. Morton has called a meeting of the Civil Service Commissioners for to-morrow at Albany. At that time, it is announced, the reclassification will be submitted to the Chief Executive and the board. This reclassification has been made known, it is said, in substance at least, to some of the most pronounced Platt Republicans in the State. Messrs. Lord and Cobb of the Civil Service Board were on hand Friday night, when the conference was held.

The Republican machinists do not like the reclassification. It is said to be too sweeping in its provisions for extending the merit system to suit them.

"It includes the employes of the two houses of the Legislature, down to the page boys," said one of them last night. "It takes in deputies in some of the departments of the State Government, and, I have been told, proposes to put minor county officers, particularly in Sheriffs' offices, into the classified service. It doesn't do a thing but cover all the patronage there is except a few employes of the State Controller's office."

The politicians are wondering if Gov. Morton will approve of the new classification. Under the law he may do so without regard to the wishes of the Commissioners, as he is the Executive head of that board.

Many believe that Gov. Morton proposes to put into operation the reclassification which has been prepared. They do not know whether it meets the views of Commissioners Lord and Cobb. It is said that "competent" legal advice has been sought as to the proposed changes.

A new law, if constructed along the lines laid down by Mr. Gruber, who proposes to give the heads of departments some jurisdiction over the nature of the examinations and place in their hands some of the power now lodged with the Civil Service Board, it is declared would be eminently more satisfactory than the present one to a class of politicians who have for years been classified as believers in the old theory that the victors should have the spoils.

HIS STUTTERING MADE TROUBLE

Both Mike and Shevlin Were Afflicted and a General Row Followed.

Catherine Coleman is janitress of the Shamrock Flats, 120 Gansevoort Street, and the pride of her life is her boy Mike, who is thirteen years old. His eyes look different ways, and he stammers. Those peculiarities at first afforded considerable amusement to the neighbors, but Mrs. Coleman is sensitive to any reflections on her offspring, and as she is strong-armed and aggressive, of late the boy has been left at peace.

Mrs. Rose Buckley lives in the tenement. She goes to work early in the morning before young Coleman is about, and returns generally after he has gone to bed. Consequently until Saturday she was unaware of his infirmities. On Friday her brother, James Shevlin, arrived to spend a week with her. Mr. Shevlin has an impediment in his speech worse even than young Mike's. As luck would have it, brother and sister and the janitress's son met in the hallway Saturday afternoon. "I'm glad I met you, Jim," said Mrs. Buckley. "Come for a walk."

"A-a-ll ri-right," answered Shevlin; "wa-wa-a-it a mi-mi-nute."

Mike began to cry. "Wha-wha-what d-d-did I e-e-ever do to you to m-m-m-mock m-m-me?"

"Git out, yer young blaggard," screamed Mrs. Buckley; "would you make fun of my brother?"

"Le-le-le-le-eve him t-t-to me," said Shevlin. "I-I-I'll fi-fi-fix him."

"M-m-m-mother!" screamed Mike, as he felt his coat collar grasped.

"Give it to him, Jim, tache him a lesson."

In answer to the call, Mrs. Coleman rushed to the spot. Pulling her boy away from his assailant, her arms akimbo, she demanded angrily: "What are yer doing to the poor child?"

"He m-m-mocked m-m-e."

"Be shamed of yersel', yer scoundrel, to mek fun of his infliction," roared the now indignant mother. "If his father was aloive."

"Yer ought to tache ther bye bitter manners," interrupted Mrs. Buckley. "If me brither does stammer, shure it's his misfortin', and not his fault. That brat sh'ld be flogged."

"Brat, is it," retorted Mrs. Coleman, making a dart for Mrs. Buckley. "Take that!"

That was a back-handed slap. Mrs. Buckley responded in kind, while Shevlin rushed away to find a weapon. When he returned with an axe in one hand and a shovel in the other, the women, locked in each other's arms, were rolling on the floor, and a crowd of the other tenants was enjoying the fight.

Shevlin, with the shovel, did his best to separate the combatants, and when a policeman arrived, he was as much in the fight as the two on the floor. The policeman arrested Shevlin and his sister.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Shevlin exhausted the patience of the Magistrate in trying to explain his side of the story. When he had occupied about five minutes in saying that he "g-g-g-got the sh-sh-sh-sh-ovel," Magistrate Simms decided to fine him $5, and to dismiss the charge against Mrs. Buckley.

Mike enjoyed the proceedings amazingly. Looking both ways at once as Shevlin was led to the prison by a court officer, he declared that it was "B-b-bu-bully."

Union Labels to Mean Good Quality.

The Greater New-York Label League held a well attended meeting last evening at 28 East Fourth Street. When a motion was made to appoint a committee to get up a constitution, Miss O'Reilly of the Co-operative Committee of the Social Reform Club said that her committee had been repeatedly told that a union label was no guarantee of good quality or good work, and suggested that the constitution should state that union labels did guarantee both. This suggestion was adopted.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Christmas Silverware.

The Gorham Co. invite their patrons to take advantage of the opportunity offered for an early inspection of the new products in Sterling Silverware designed for the holidays. Selections can now be made with deliberation from a complete stock, and the marking executed with greater care than is possible later in the season. Articles purchased will be held for future delivery.

GORHAM MFG. CO. Silversmiths.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.
5th Ave. & 26th St. (until Jan. 1).
23 Maiden Lane.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Union Pacific System May be Turned over to the Government.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 29.—Receiver Trumbull of the Gulf Railroad admitted yesterday that the purpose of the visit of Gen. Granville M. Dodge to Colorado was to look over the system with a view to preparing at once to take the various lines of the Gulf system out of the hands of the court.

The Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison, the Cheyenne and Northern, the Denver and Pacific, the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth, and the Colorado Central Railroads will be joined into one compact system.

It is said to be an open secret in railroad circles that Gen. Dodge and other large holders of Union Pacific stock and bonds have given up all hope of passing the Pacific Funding bill. The Union Pacific, with its immense debt, will be thrown on the hands of the Government, and all of the branches are now fighting for separate corporate existence.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S EARNINGS.

Figures for October and Ten Months of This Year for All Lines.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's statement of comparison of earnings and expenses for the month of October and ten months of 1896, with the same periods of 1895, shows the following:

Pennsylvania Railroad (lines directly operated)—Gross earnings, month of October, decrease, $666,400; ten months, decrease, $1,452,000. Expenses, month of October, decrease, $463,000; ten months, decrease, $247,100. Net earnings, month of October, decrease, $203,400; ten months, decrease, $1,204,900.

Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated—Gross earnings, month of October, decrease, $866,800; ten months, decrease, $1,808,100; expenses, month of October, decrease, $331,300; ten months, decrease, $462,700; net earnings, month of October, decrease, $535,500; ten months, decrease, $1,345,400.

All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie—Gross earnings, month of October, decrease, $877,300; ten months, decrease, $1,959,400; expenses, month of October, decrease, $530,000; ten months, decrease, $31,900; net earnings, month of October, decrease, $347,300; ten months, decrease, $1,927,500.

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie—Gross earnings, month of October, decrease, $972,500; ten months, decrease, $2,122,800; expenses, month of October, decrease, $390,500; ten months, decrease, $677,700; net earnings, month of October, decrease, $582,000; ten months, decrease, $1,446,100.

Millions Paid in Dividends.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 29.—The forthcoming report of the Bureau of Railways in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania will show that of the 278 railroad companies reporting, 80 have paid dividends amounting to $25,340,859; the others report no dividends. The average dividend was about 5.25 per cent. The aggregate amount of capital stock of steam railways reporting for the year ending June 30, 1896, is $985,503,189, indicating an increase during the year of $39,190,238. The great bulk of the capital stock increase is found in the return from the Erie Railroad, growing out of the reorganization, and the merger.

Virginia Road Surrendered.

In pursuance of an order of the United States Circuit Court, Maryland District, the line of the railroad from Strasburg to Harrisonburg in Virginia has been surrendered by the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Southern Railroad Company, who will begin operating the line today.

"OH! OH!" SAYS PETTIGREW.

Not Disposed to Talk of What Silver Senators May Do.

Senator Frank Pettigrew of South Dakota arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He was one of the silver Republicans who followed Senator Teller out of the St. Louis Convention after the gold-standard platform had been adopted. He was, as he himself once said, "reticent on matters political."

"Is there any news in the Northwest?" a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked him.

"Nothing," he replied.

"What will Congress do this session?"

"Nothing," he again answered.

"What will be the course of those Republican Senators who bolted the convention?"

"Oh! Oh!" said the Senator, and he ended the interview by making quick strides toward the elevator.

BOOTH AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

He Addresses a Large Audience on Leprosy and Sin.

Ballington Booth made an address at Cooper Institute last evening. There was a large audience. Two ex-convicts of Sing Sing were among the persons who gave their "testimony." Ballington Booth took for his theme the New Testament account of Christ's healing the leper. He recited the beatitudes from the Sermon on the Mount, and placed special emphasis upon the sentence, "Blessed are they which hunger and thirst after righteousness." The speaker described in graphic language the manner in which the people thronged about the Saviour.

"If physical leprosy is terrible," said he, "moral and spiritual leprosy is worse. The leprosy of sin is terrible beyond the power of words to describe. The power of Christ to cleanse from sin has not passed away. It is with us to-day, and will abide with us always."

Benefit to Mrr. Leander Thompson.

An enjoyable entertainment was given last evening at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. It was a benefit for the widow of Leander Thompson, late advertising agent of the theatre, and the house was crowded. The list of volunteers included Lew Dockstader, George W. Monroe, Zelma Rawlston, Frank Mack, Alonzo Hatch, Julia Lee, May L. Bell, May Templeton, Hewes, the magician; Caroline Hall, Col. Ward Bechtel, Katy Mayhew, Montford and Duryea, Pendleton and Moore, and Connelly and Harrigan.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN WINS.

The Order in Supplementary Proceedings Set Aside.

Judge McCarthy, in the City Court, delivered Saturday a decision involving an interesting point of law, in the case of George S. Nicholas, plaintiff, against Oscar Hammerstein, defendant. Mr. Nicholas had obtained a judgment against Mr. Hammerstein, and had issued an execution to the Sheriff on the judgment. The Sheriff made a return on the execution to the effect that he could find no property belonging to Mr. Hammerstein which was liable to execution.

Counsel for Mr. Nicholas then moved for an order in supplementary proceedings against Mr. Hammerstein, basing their motion on the return of the execution unsatisfied by the Sheriff. Messrs. Wise & Lichtenstein, counsel for Mr. Hammerstein, then moved to vacate and set aside the order asked for, on the ground that the record showed that there was real estate of large value belonging to the defendant—Mr. Hammerstein—which the Sheriff did not levy upon, that his return, therefore, was false, and that the judgment creditor could not, therefore, resort to supplementary proceedings, but was obliged to exhaust his remedy at law by selling out the real estate, at Sheriff's sale, under the execution. This was an absolutely novel point of law, and Judge McCarthy sustained the position taken in behalf of Mr. Hammerstein. Messrs. Wise & Lichtenstein, by granting the motion to vacate and set aside the order in supplementary proceedings.

In his decision, Judge McCarthy says: "The motion to vacate and set aside the order in supplementary proceedings, on the ground that, although the Sheriff made the return nulla bona, on an execution, where it is shown by the record that it was false, and that the judgment debtor possessed large pieces of real estate in the City and County of New-York, which can be applied to the payment of judgment herein, is granted.

"The judgment creditor must first exhaust his remedy by execution, and by selling such real estate, before taking supplementary proceedings. Examination in supplementary proceedings cannot be had, for it would be a practical repeal of the statute providing for the sale of real estate under a judgment and execution."

Mr. Hammerstein stated that all of his creditors would be paid in full, with interest immediately the claims arising out of the explosion last December were settled.

POLICE IN THE GREATER CITY.

Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn Writes His Views.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn intends to-day to send a long letter to the Greater New-York Commission embodying his views as to what the Police Department should be under consolidation. Mr. Welles said yesterday that he was in favor of the unification of the police of the municipalities, including the bridge and park forces. In explaining this he says:

"The police under the jurisdiction of this department must guard property on the drives and boulevards of the city, while the park police, I take it, are chiefly for the purpose of preserving order and watching the driving of vehicles. There is a conflict of authority immediately, and no good reason why this should not be obviated by consolidating the forces in both the Police and Park Departments. The park is city property, and it could be as easily patrolled as any thoroughfare.

"As to the bridge, that is a public highway, much as Fulton Street or Broadway in New-York. It is a busy thoroughfare, too, and might better be patrolled by the municipal police than under a separate jurisdiction. As to the pension fund, owing to the different conditions in the two cities, that is a matter on which I can give no opinion. It requires a deal of care in its solution, so as to do no injustice to anybody that may be affected by a change."

In referring to the police telegraph system, Mr. Welles says that, under consolidation, the telegraph operators should have the rank and pay of Sergeants of police, and that the department should be run by members of the uniformed force.

NEW-DORP VANDERBILT FARM.

George W. Vanderbilt Closing Up the Old Homestead.

George W. Vanderbilt has given orders to close the farm on the old Vanderbilt homestead, at New-Dorp, S. I., which comprises one of the largest and finest pieces of land on Staten Island.

Mr. Vanderbilt several years ago had expensive greenhouses and stables built. He kept the finest Alderney and New-Jersey cattle, and every day the fresh milk, eggs, butter, and flowers from the farm were sent to the residence of his mother, Mrs. Vanderbilt.

As Mrs. Vanderbilt is dead, and Mr. Vanderbilt has no further use for the products from his farm, he has dismissed the help. The costly plants and cattle and horses have been shipped to Biltmore, Mr. Vanderbilt's North Carolina home.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

EASILY EARNED MONEY

that is saved by buying now on "Long Credit" carpets that will cost far more in the Spring. Investigate what we offer and why we can do so.

AXMINSTER CARPET—90 cts. per yard.

We contracted before election, when prices reached their lowest ebb. An enormous increase is demanded by all mills for future work, and none will open until they get it.

Foresight and our "Long Credit" system will save many dollars for you. Select at once, while there is a wealth of variety to choose from.

Furniture Department brimful of Christmas Novelties at lowest prices.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...7:04	Sun sets...4:34	Moon rises...2:06	

HIGH WATER NOV. 30.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
2:00 A. M.	3:19 A. M.	5:08 A. M.
3:25 P. M.	3:38 P. M.	5:27 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 30.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Albano	Hamburg	Nov. 15
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 18
Armenia	Hamburg	Nov. 11
Conemaugh	Hull	Nov. 13
Croft	Dundee	Nov. 14
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Nov. 25
Excelsior	New-Orleans	Nov. 23
Foreland	Hamburg	Nov. 15
Georgic	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Llandaff City	Swansea	Nov. 12
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Nov. 25
Ludgate Hill	London	Nov. 16
Manauense	Para	Nov. 18
Olympia	Gibraltar	Nov. 19
Oregon	Naples	Nov. 13
Palatia	Hamburg	Nov. 17
Pomeranian	Glasgow	Nov. 13
Schiedam	Rotterdam	Nov. 14
Seguranca	Havana	Nov. 21
Werra	Genoa	Nov. 19
Yumuri	Havana	Nov. 26

TUESDAY, DEC. 1.

Biela	St. Lucia	Nov. 24
Chalmette	New-Orleans	Nov. 25
Exeter City	Swansea	Nov. 17
Finance	Colon	Nov. 24
Kansas City	Savannah	Nov. 29
Manitoba	London	Nov. 19
Pocahontas	Gibraltar	Nov. 17
Southwark	Antwerp	Nov. 21
State of California	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Venetia	Stettin	Nov. 15

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2.

Michigan	London	Nov. 20
Seminole	Jacksonville	Nov. 29
Vigilancia	Havana	Nov. 28

THURSDAY, DEC. 3.

Britannia	Gibraltar	Nov. 18
California	Gibraltar	Nov. 18
Menemsha	Swansea	Nov. 20
Siberian	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Trave	Bremen	Nov. 25

FRIDAY, DEC. 4.

Britannic	Liverpool	Nov. 25
California	Hamburg	Nov. 20
Dresden	Bremen	Nov. 22
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Nov. 20

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Advance	Nov. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Habana	Nov. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Ville de Brest	Nov. 30	Port au Pr.	3 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	Nov. 30	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Origen	Dec. 1	Barbados	88 Gold St.
Ravel	Dec.	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Dec.	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Comal	Dec.	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Comanche	Dec. 2	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pomeranian	Dec. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Orinoco	Dec. 2	Wind'd Isl.	39 Broadway.
C. & Wash'n.	Dec. 2	Havana	113 Wall St.
Westerniand	Dec. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Niagara	Dec. 3	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Dec. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Schiedam	Dec. 3	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Trinidad	Dec. 3	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Galileo	Dec. 5	Pern'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
Adirondack	Dec. 5	Kingston	24 State St.
Campania	Dec. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Dec. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Ardandhu	Dec. 5	Jeremie	24 State St.
Furnessia	Dec. 5	Glasgow	5 Bowling Gr.
Normanpia	Dec. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Palatia	Dec. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Matinea	Dec. 5	Newcastle	22 State St.
Yumuri	Dec. 5	Havana	113 Wall St.
Amsterdam	Dec. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Oregon	Dec. 5	Naples	61 Broadway.
Bretagne	Dec. 5	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Dec. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	Dec. 8	Gonaives	24 State St.
Yumuri	Dec. 8	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
New-York	Dec. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Dec. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Werra	Dec. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Dec. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	Dec. 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Siberian	Dec. 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Edam	Dec. 10	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Finance	Dec. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mississippi	Dec. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Venezuela	Dec. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Harald	Dec. 12	Hamburg	9 Stone St.
Umbria	Dec. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Dec. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Alps	Dec. 12	Halifax	24 State St.
Champagne	Dec. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Sarnia	Dec. 12	Naples	61 Broadway.
Maasdam	Dec. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Dec. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Dec. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Dec. 15	Wind'd Isl.	39 Broadway.
St. Louis	Dec. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Dec. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Dec. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Lucania	Dec. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Dec. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	Dec. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Hevelius	Dec. 19	Pern'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
Spaarndam	Dec. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Dec. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lahn	Dec. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Dec. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Paris	Dec. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Dec. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Dec. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Nov. 29.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Rupe, Havre Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:50 A. M.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull Nov. 14, with mdse. and one passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Langen, Danzig Nov. 8, in ballast to Gustave Heve. Arrived at the Bar at 2:

WANAMAKER'S. | WANAMAKER'S. | WANAMAKER'S. | WANAMAKER'S.

FACTS FOR QUESTIONERS.

The price statements that follow are surprising. Such as best know real values will be most astonished. Your question quite naturally is, "How are such offerings possible?" The answer follows:

BLACK DRESS GOODS—*Forty distinct styles. We have just made an enormous purchase to close the stock of a great importer, and dictated prices that ignored values. It is thus that we give you these fine goods, that were made for the best retail trade, at literally one-half prices.*

BLACK AND OTHER PLAIN COLORED DRESS SILKS—*All the Hilton, Hughes & Co. Fancy Silks were sent away. The plain Dress Silks were kept here. We bought them cheap. They are offered now at half prices. That story is simple enough. Many of the goods are splendid. An equal chance will not come your way again.*

Sewing Machines and Aluminum Goods are controlled by the same price conditions as the plain Dress Silks.

DRESS SILKS. The pure white light of the Rotunda will show you exactly what the Silks mentioned in the following list are. They are mostly new, some are not; some are slightly soiled—all are cheap. We know the history of Silk retailing, but we never have known prices for good Silks so low as the following:

LOT 1. Black Satin Duchesse (all silk), serviceable for dresses:—

Were	Are	Were	Are
85c.	50c.	$1.15	80c.
$1	75c.	$2.75	$1.85

LOT 2. Four kinds of Pure Black Silks, not many of any:—
Rich black Gros Grain.
Rich black Faille Francais.
Rich black Peau de Sole.
Rich mourning Armures.
Prices were $1.95, are now $1.25.

LOT 3. A lot of black Surahs, 27 inches wide. Serviceable for any wear:—
Prices were $1, are now 40c.

LOT 4. Several weaves of Brocaded Black Silks on Satin, Gros Grain and India Silk. For dresses, for wraps, for skirts:—

Were	Are	Were	Are
$1.35	75c.	$3	$1.65 and $2
$2	$1 and $1.10.	$5	$3
$2.50	$1.20.	$6	$4

LOT 5. Black Moire Antique, for skirts. Some in stripes, some in checks:—
$1.25 kind is now 85c.
$1.75 to $2.50 kinds are now $1 to $1.50.

LOT 6. Black Faille Francais for dresses, some 24 inches wide:—
75c. kind at 50c. $1.50 kind at $1.10.

LOT 7. Black and white Silks in many good designs. The prices were 85c. and $1, but are now 50c. The whole range of prices fall in this fashion:—
$1.35 kind at 85c. $1.50 kind at $1.
$2.50 kind at $1.25.

LOT 8. Evening Silks in choice qualities join the bargain parade. Damasse in white, pink, blue, maize, Nile:—
$1.50 quality now 75c.

LOT 9. Figured Taffetas, white and cream:—
$1.25 quality is now 80c.

LOT 10. Brocades in lavender, pink, maize and blue:—
$2.50 quality is now $1.25.

LOT 11. Brocades in white:—
$2.50 and $3 kinds are now $1.50.
A chance to buy the Silk for an opera wrap from these Brocades:—

LOT 12. Brocaded stripes in cream:—
$4 quality is now $1.65.

LOT 13. Brocaded Satins, in pink, blue, Nile, white and cream:—
$3.50 kinds are now $2.

LOT 14. Twilled Milanaise, in white, slightly soiled:—
$3.50 quality is now $1.50.

LOT 15. All Silk Satin Duchesse, these colors: White, cream, lilac, pink, blue, Nile, maize:—
$1.50 qualities are now $1.
$2 qualities are now $1.25.
$2.50 qualities are now $1.50.

LOT 16. All Silk Satins for Bridal Dresses:—
$3 kinds at $2. $3.50 kinds at $2.50.
$4.50 kind, cream only, at $3.
$6 kinds at $3. $6.50 kinds at $4.

LOT 17. French Bengalines for evening wear, pink and blue only:—
$1.75 quality is now $1.25.

LOT 18. Faille Francais (cream):—
$2 kind is now $1.10. $3 kind is now $1.65.
$5 kind is now $2.50.

LOT 19. Moire Antique and Moire Francais:—

Were	Now	Were	Now
$3.50	$2.75	$1.50	$1.00
$2.00	$1.50	$1.25	75c.
$1.85	$1.25		

LOT 20. Rich Twilled Silks, 32 inches wide, in light blue, pink, and cream:—
$1 quality is now 50c.

LOT 21. An odd lot of Changeable Silks for petticoats:—
75c. qualities are now 40c.

LOT 22. An odd lot of Colored Satin Rhadames:—75c. qualities are now 35c.

LOT 23. A lot of Rich Satin Duchesse from the best looms of Lyons and Como:—
$2.50 and $3 qualities are now $1.40.

BLACK DRESS GOODS Ample lots of each of the following are here. It is not our way to disappoint visitors who may come from a distance to find the exceptional offerings told of in our Store News.

Cold types are not vital enough to tell the story of these bargains in Black Dress Goods. Each item has been double in the market down to date.

AT 50 CENTS A YARD:—
42-inch Armure Diagonal.
45-inch Mohair Armure.
46-inch Etamine.
46-inch Serge.
46-inch Wide Wale Diagonal.
48-inch Granite Cloth.
Were $1.00 goods this season.

AT 60 CENTS A YARD:—
42-inch Fancy Worsted Diagonal.
46-inch Small Figured Camel's Hair.
48-inch Mohair Diagonal.
46-inch Armure Granite Cloth.
46-inch Armure Canvas.
46-inch Figured Canvas.
46-inch Crapé Granite.
Were $1.25 goods this season.

AT 65 CENTS A YARD:—
46-inch Surah Twills.
44-inch Figured Granite Cloth.
Were $1.25 goods this season.

AT 75 CENTS A YARD:—
48-inch Mohair Diagonals.
50-inch Worsted Diagonals.
46-inch Granite Cloth.
48-inch Mohair Figured Granite.
52-inch Diagonal Armure.
45-inch Boucle Camel's Hair.
52-inch Whipcord.
50-inch Shark Skin.
46-inch Granite Canvas.
46-inch Armure.
56-inch Cheviot.
50-inch Diagonal,
Were $1.50 goods this season,

AT 85 CENTS A YARD:—
52-inch Diagonal Cheviot.
46-inch Boucle Camel's Hair.
Were $1.50 and $1.75 this season.

AT $1.00 A YARD:—
52-inch Diagonal Cheviot.
46-inch Camel's Hair.
48-inch Camel's Hair Granite.
47-inch Camel's Hair Diagonal.
48-inch Camel's Hair Armure.
58-inch Cheviot.
47-inch Zibeline Camel's Hair.
48-inch Bison Cloth.
46-inch Basket Cheviot.
48-inch Whipcord Diagonal.
Were $1.75 and $2.00 this season.

AT $1.25 A YARD:—
52-inch Black Broadcloth.
Was $2.00 this season.

SEWING MACHINES Wanamaker, Quaker City and Stewart Sewing Machines are identical. They are successful because first-class and satisfactory. We took fifteen from Hilton, Hughes & Co. We do not want mixed trade marks in our stock. Therefore the Stewarts will go thus:

2 Machines from $12.75 to $10.00.
9 Machines from $18.75 to $14.75.
1 Machine from $20.75 to $16.00.
3 Machines from $24.50 to $17.75.

TEA KETTLES A group from the Hilton, Hughes & Co. stock—bright, beautiful, perfect—ready for the supper table or five o'clock tea.
Prices were $1.75 to $20.25.
Prices are exactly half.

ALUMINUM Coffee Pots and Pudding Pans, with all the aluminum ilk, have had prices divided by two.

Sewing Machines, Tea Kettles, aluminum goods should vamoose before to-night.

Basement.

WOMEN'S GLOVES We keep a perfect stock of the finest that the great Glove business of the Stewart regime may be restored.

Special Glove offerings constantly.

At $1 a pair you have been buying lambskin Gloves. We begin now with real kid at that price, and propose to go on with them for days, weeks, months, and years to come. The colors are English, red, tan, black, white, modes.

At $1.50. The Burmont. Thousands of dozens have been distributed by us at retail with less resulting complaints than any other Gloves ever sold by us. Two clasps. Every shade.

North of Rotunda.

MEN'S SCARFS The whole range. Rick silk squares, finest from London and Paris, for Scarfs to order.

Also the best Scarfs at 25c.—value 50c. plump. The little circular counter in front of the elevator radiated thousands last week.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

SHOES FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS The Shoes bought of Hilton, Hughes & Co. were one of the few stocks not removed.

Every pair of Shoes taken over from the late firm is marked for quick selling.

Hundreds of bargains have already gone out of the stock. Hundreds remain. First comers will get them.

Shoes for girls and small boys; chrome kidskin, stout soles, patent leather tips, handsome, reliable, durable.
Sizes 5 to 8, 80c.; from $1.25.
Sizes 8½ to 10½, $1.15; from $1.50.
Sizes 11 to 2, $1.40; from $2.
Also, sizes 11 to 2, made from straight Tampico goatskin, kangaroo skin tops, patent leather tips, are reduced from $3 to $1.60.
Also, sizes 11 to 2, very durable tan colored chrome kidskin, welted soles, stout, warm, don't show hard knocks, are reduced from $3 to $1.50.
Also, sizes 8 to 10½, Dress Shoes, fine kidskin, reduced from $1.90 to $1.
All of the foregoing have spring heels.

INFANTS' SHOES Ankle Ties of goatskin and kidskin, best quality, reduced from $1 to 50c.

WOMEN'S SHOES At $3.90 from $5, $6, $7, $8, $9.
At $2.90 from $4, $4.50.
At $2.20 from $3, $3.50.

These bargains are diminishing rapidly. Come promptly, if interested.
The excellent Shoes intended to be $2.50, but actually $1.80, are in full supply.

Second Floor.

RUGS In our Carpet store Rugs abound. Critical housekeepers and Rug collectors will find a large and extremely interesting stock of Oriental Rugs. Some very choice antiques. A fine variety of room sizes.

Smyrna Rugs. Many Oriental designs. No trash in all the lots. For variety, quantity, choice selections and cheapness our stock of Smyrna Rugs is without rival in New-York.

HASSOCKS All Carpets and Rugs that we bought with our store were shipped away. But we kept the Hassocks—too bulky to ship. They were sold at 75c. and $1.25. The price is 15c. and 25c.

On sale at 9 o'clock this morning. Only three to one purchaser.

Third Floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, 9TH AND 10TH STREETS.

Flint's Fine Furniture

CHRISTMAS

Musical Novelties, Factory Prices.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. and to the creditors of the receivers of said company.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia:

Central Trust Company of New-York et al. vs. Richmond and Danville R. R. Company et al. | Consolidated Cause In Equity.

EXTRACT FROM DECREE.

"It is hereby ordered that all the claims outstanding against the receiver of the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and all claims against the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, which are alleged to be prior or superior to the lien of the mortgage foreclosed, which mortgage bore date October 22, 1886, be filed with the Special Masters in Chancery, heretofore appointed in this cause, on or before the first day of December, 1896, and that on the failure of the holder of any such claim to file the same within said time, such claim or claims shall be denied the right of participating in the proceeds of the sale of the said road, and precluded from any right of payment against the said corporate property, or the purchasers of said property, or their assigns, and shall be forever barred; but this order shall not be in any manner applicable to the rights or claims of the Central Trust Company of New-York, one of the complainants herein, as trustee under the first mortgage on said property, dated October 5, 1874, or as trustee under the mortgage dated February 1, 1882, or as trustee under the equipment mortgages, or either of them, referred to in the decree of foreclosure and sale in this action.

"It is further ordered that said Special Masters M. F. Pleasants and Thomas S. Atkins, Esquires, shall give notice of this order by publication three times a week for four weeks, commencing August 10, 1896, and once a week during the entire month of November, 1896, in some newspaper of general circulation, printed in the City of New-York, N. Y.; in the City of Baltimore, Md.; in the City of Washington, D. C.; in the City of Richmond, Va.; in the City of Raleigh, N. C.; in the City of Columbia, S. C.; in the City of Atlanta, Ga.; in the City of Birmingham, Ala., and in the City of Columbus, Miss.

"NATHAN GOFF,
"United States Circuit Court.

"August 3, 1896."

Published in accordance with the above order, and pursuant thereto, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, or its receiver, to file the same with the undersigned on or before the first day of December, 1896.

M. F. PLEASANTS,
THOS. S. ATKINS,
Special Masters.

Richmond, Va., August 8, 1896.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—JOHN ASPINWALL and HELEN A. REDFIELD, trustees under the last will and testament of John Lloyd Aspinwall, deceased, for the benefit of Helen A. Redfield, plaintiffs, against Joseph Moses and Mary Moses, his wife; Isaac Rosenthal, Terence Brady, Russell Murray, Jacob Chaytowitz, and Sarah Chaytowitz, his wife; Fanny Shapiro, Joseph Fatowsky, and Rachel Fatowsky, his wife; Israel Fatowsky and Sarah Fatowsky, his wife; Nathan Rosenstein, Barnet Barkowsky, and Betty Barkowsky, his wife; Joe Chaytowitz and Lena Chaytowitz, his wife; Annie Zirn, Hanna Wolford, Mary Lhowe, and Joseph Lhowe, her husband; Lena Rages, Caroline Michel, and Isidore Michel, her husband; George A. Tallman, as receiver of the rents, issues, and profits of the premises herein described in the complaint, duly appointed by an order of this court dated the 21st day of October, 1896, made in an action now pending, entitled Russell Murray against Mary Lhowe and others, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated September 25th, 1896.

EDWARD P. SCHELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 56 Pine Street, New-York City.

To the defendants Joseph Moses and Mary Moses, his wife; Joseph Fatowsky and Rachel Fatowsky, his wife; Israel Fatowsky and Sarah Fatowsky, his wife; Nathan Rosenstein Barnet Barkowsky, and Betty Barkowsky, his wife; Joe Chaytowitz and Lena Chaytowitz, his wife; Annie Zirn, Hanna Wolford, Mary Lhowe, and Lena Rages: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 25th day of November, 1896, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House in said City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 28th, 1896. Yours, &c.,

EDWARD P. SCHELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, 58 Pine Street, New-York City, New-York. n30-1aw6wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALFRED BARLOW, plaintiff, against MARGERITHA BARLOW, defendant.—Action to annul a marriage.—Summons.—Triable in New-York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30th, 1896.

N. S. LEVY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 75 Ludlow Street, N. Y. City.

To the defendant, Margeritha Barlow: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 4th day of November, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1896.

N. S. LEVY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 75 Ludlow Street, New-York City. n9-1aw6wM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FROM NEW-YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Havel, Tu., Dec. 1, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Dec. 22, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Dec. 8 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Dec. 29, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Dec. 15, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Jan. 5, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
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†Fulda, Dec. 30, 10 AM | †Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
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HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
SPRING SEASON BEGINS MARCH 18, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

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TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Dec. 5, 5½ AM | Etruria, Dec. 26, 10 AM
Umbria, Dec. 12, 11 AM | Campania, Jan. 2.
Lucania, Dec. 19, 2 PM | Aurania, Jan. 9.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL	Dec. 2	PARIS	Dec. 23
NEW-YORK	Dec. 9	NEW-YORK	Dec. 30
ST. LOUIS	Dec. 16	ST. LOUIS	Jan. 6

WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New-York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Westernland, Dec. 2, noon | Noordland, Dec. 16, noon
Southwark, Dec. 9, 1 PM | Friesland, Dec. 23, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé..... Sat., Dec. 5, M.
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Parlor car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
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CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
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From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN, Charleston only, Monday, Nov. 30
COMANCHE, Charleston & Jack., Wed., Dec. 2
SEMINOLE, Charleston only, Friday, Dec. 4
CHEROKEE, Jacksonville direct, Saturday, Dec. 5
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
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Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE
Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK, will leave New-York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.
ALSO TO THE **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main by the **Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA** will leave New-York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship **MADIANA,** 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for **WINDWARD ISLANDS,** returning via **JAMAICA,** Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

WHITE STAR LINE

Teutonic,	Dec. 2, Noon	Teutonic,	Dec. 30, Noon
Britannic,	Dec. 9, Noon	Britannic,	Jan. 6, Noon
Majestic,	Dec. 16, Noon	Majestic,	Jan. 13, Noon
Germanic,	Dec. 23, Noon	Germanic,	Jan. 20, Noon

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H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
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Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
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CHINA, via Honolulu.....Dec. 19, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 16, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamer leaves Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 35 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points op Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT TRAINS" TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
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Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338, 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
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JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

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Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
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11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Saratoga and New-Paltz.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
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Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"
arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Through car to Rochester. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Chicago.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connections for all points in the coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor-Car to Wilkesbarre.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.
7:30 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points west. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleeper to Wilkesbarre.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and **6:30 P. M.**
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. In Effect November 15, 1896.
8:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. No coaches.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 4:30 A. M., Cincinnati 6:45 A. M., Indianapolis 8:10 A. M., Louisville 11:45 A. M., St. Louis 3:24 P. M., and Toledo 8:55 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:12 P. M., Chicago 4:50 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:05 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Tampa, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to Atlanta and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville, Port Tampa, and Macon. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Richmond and Jacksonville.
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FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

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For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00,

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15.
BIJOU—The Chili Widow—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15.
DALY'S—London Assurance—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—His Wife's Father—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—The Scarlet Letter—8:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Naval Cadet—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Night in New-York—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Educated People—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Seats of the Mighty—8:10.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LOGEROT GARDEN—Exhibition of Sculpture—9 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
LYCEUM—The Courtship of Leonie—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—Monte Cristo—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings—Day and Evening.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Die Meistersinger—7:45.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
PALMER'S—Roaring Dick & Co.—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 30, 1896.

A REPUBLICAN SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The Irish potato famine of 1845 was hardly a more startling event than the polling of more than six million votes by the candidate of repudiation and dishonor in this Republic in 1896. If the one for the time commanded the attention of every statesman in England and became a compelling factor in the Ministerial policy, assuredly the other has received the most diligent consideration accorded to any phenomenon of our political life since the war of the rebellion. Nevertheless, although the Irish famine forced the repeal of the Corn Laws and the abandonment of a policy of protection to which the powerful Tory landlord party was attached with all the passionate devotion of self-interest, we fear that Mr. HENRY WATTERSON'S invocation to some Republican Sir Robert Peel to grasp the leadership of his party with a National and generous policy of free trade as "a conciliatory offering to the South and West" is doomed to fall upon ears altogether deaf.

The policy Mr. WATTERSON outlines for the Republican Party is one we have since the defeat of BRYAN repeatedly commended to the consideration of its leaders. We reproduce from THE TIMES of yesterday a paragraph from the report of an interview had with him on his arrival from Europe:

"The Fifty-fifth Congress will be in sympathy with McKINLEY, and it will probably get its tariff policy from him. The wisest thing the Republicans could do, however, would be to revise their entire position on the tariff. The American manufacturer no longer needs protection. He manufactures everything, down to collar buttons, better than the manufacturers of any other country. We could soon control the markets of the world. It would be the salvation of the Republican Party if it would abandon the tariff, as a conciliatory offering to the West and South, and as their share in a National and generous policy. If some leader could arise in that party of the greatness and foresight of Sir ROBERT PEEL in the Tory party of England and turn the Republicans from the old doctrine of protection, he would save his party. BLAINE could have done this if he had lived."

BLAINE was not, as Sir ROBERT PEEL admitted himself to be, a free trader at heart, nor was he a leader likely to have developed the courage that PEEL showed in abandoning a policy he had taken office to sustain. But the political conditions existing in this country to-day are in many respects so curiously similar to those prevailing in England just before the repeal of the Corn Laws as naturally and vividly to suggest such a great stroke of party policy as Mr. WATTERSON indicates. The great land-owning class, the powerful landed aristocracy, ardently sustained the prohibitory tax on the importation of wheat because they directly profited by it. They declared that they could not collect their rents if their tenants were exposed to foreign competition, just as our tariff-pampered manufacturers protest that the removal of duties would shut down their mills. But the great manufacturing towns and the consuming class, aroused by the untiring exhortations of the Anti-Corn Law League, protested vehemently against an impost that made their bread dear without any compensating advantage, just as the farmers of the Northwest long ago and those of other parts of the country later on, discovered that protection added to the cost of what they had to buy without enhancing the price of what they had to sell. The country was already "heaving with discontent" when the failure of the staple food supply of Ireland, humanity reinforcing self-interest in the demand that the ports be opened, swelled the cry for repeal to proportions that made a sudden convert of PEEL and frightened the Lords and Commons into accepting his advice.

But who will be the Sir Robert Peel of our party of protection? They have in McKINLEY what, as described in his own words, COBDEN was to the repeal movement in England, "an individual who has become the incarnation of a principle," the principle of protection. They might win from the sound-money Democrats the support and strength that PEEL counted on from the Anti-Corn Law League; in a policy really liberal and generous, as against an opposition bent on repudiation and free riot, they certainly would have all that support. And the South and West, we cannot doubt, would respond surprisingly to the enunciation of a party policy stripped of privilege and special favors, a policy broad, national, and just to all men. The time is ripe, the conditions are favorable. Unappeased discontent forces itself upon the public attention, presaging wrath to come if it is not attended to and promising the rewards of power and reputation to that statesman who shall grasp the leadership and guide the party up to its great opportunity.

But all talk of such a transformation in the Republican Party, or in the spirit of any of its leaders, is a mere imagining. Can any enlightened human being without mirth conceive of Mr. DINGLEY in the rôle of PEEL? Would Mr. REED venture upon that bold experiment? Against any member of inferior prestige who should rashly attempt it the opposition of these two would doubtless prevail. Nor would Mr. ALDRICH or Mr. SHERMAN in the Senate be easily persuaded to ring the death knell of protection with such decent grace as the Duke of Wellington showed in seconding in the House of Lords the repeal policy of his chief in the Commons. Think of the great meetings of protest that would be organized in this city, in Connecticut, in Massachusetts, and in Ohio. What cries of pain and alarm would go up from Pittsburg, and with what expedition the protected manufacturers of Philadelphia would pack their gripsacks and start for the National capital.

No, the Republican Party will return to its cherished policy of protection. It ought to see that a policy that has been crowded to the rear by another policy suddenly come to the fore is no longer a policy of National urgency, no longer a constructive, cohesive policy for a great party. It ought to perceive the need of remedial policies that should pluck the heart out of Bryanism and win the allegiance of States now enslaved to fallacies and will-o'-the-wisps. Its leaders ought to take thought about the obligation of duty and patriotism that are correlative to the privileges and the powers of office. But to all these things they pay slight heed. Protection is their party wooden god, and with their eyes steadfastly fixed on that weatherbeaten and effete idol, they tread stolidly the old paths, oblivious of the great opportunity Mr. WATTERSON points out.

JUSTICE FOR THE POOR.

Undoubtedly the Legal Aid Society is doing a good work. The character of its officers and members is guarantee that the work is done efficiently and at as small cost as is consistent with efficiency. There is plainly need for this kind of service, because at best there is always a large number of persons who are too ignorant to know how to obtain the legal aid the society gives, and a considerable number too poor to pay what is now the necessary expense. The society makes no charge for services where the claim collected or adjusted is under $10, and these are naturally the most numerous. There is a very large class of cases in which no legal proceedings are required, partly because a settlement is obtained voluntarily, partly because the certainty that the cases will be prosecuted brings the parties to terms, and partly because in every case an opportunity is given to both sides for hearing, and complaints arising from misunderstanding or otherwise groundless do not get into the courts.

Obviously, the chief benefit of this sort of work, done with the care and efficiency maintained by the Legal Aid Society, is indirect. The direct benefit is important and valuable. Wrong is righted, and persons not able to protect themselves are saved from loss or injury. But quite outside of this result, though a logical result of it, is the spread in the particular class helped of the feeling that they can get justice done to them, and can get it through the help of the class which they may very naturally regard with unfriendliness. Such a sentiment, based on actual experience, is not confined to the persons helped; it extends to all who know the facts, and it becomes an active, effective element in the good order, peace, and general contentment of the people of the city. We have no hesitation in assuring our readers that any contribution to this society which may be sent to Mr. ROBERT BEHR, Treasurer, 75 Beekman Street, will be carefully expended in a most excellent cause.

We also urge those who are interested in the work to inform themselves personally as to the details of the work, and so far as practicable to make themselves acquainted with actual cases attended to by the society. We urge this because we think that persons taking this course will find their interest greatly quickened, and because we think that personal knowledge of the methods and nature of the disbursement of one's contributions to any good cause is wise and is in a sense a duty. But we urge it also because we believe that the work of the Legal Aid Society may lead to reform as well as to philanthropy if the state of things making the work needful is generally understood. A certain part of the work of the society cannot be done by governmental agency, especially that important part which is essentially preventive. But it ought to be possible, and we believe that it may be made so, to secure justice in smaller cases at a very moderate cost, and to relieve substantially from all expense those who actually suffer wrong.

The ideal for any well-ordered community is justice at the smallest possible cost, none of which shall fall upon the innocent beyond their share in general taxation. This is approached in criminal cases, where counsel is given to the accused, if unable to provide it, on the theory that he is innocent until proved guilty, and that he shall have at public expense the means to establish his innocence if he can. In civil cases the wrong involved is often substantially the same as in some criminal cases. An employer who refuses to pay wages due robs his employé as much as if he took the wages from his pocket. Rather more than one-half of the cases taken up by the Legal Aid Society in October were of this kind, and that is probably a fair average. That in this city there should be some 8,000 cases in a year in which justice would not have been done but for the intervention of this society shows very clearly that there are radical defects in our system of securing justice. This is a matter to which the able lawyers engaged in the society must have given attention. Is it not possible that their studies may lead to some practical and permanent improvement in this branch of the work of government?

THE DANGER TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

We fear that the friends of the merit system in the civil service—and this should include every honest and intelligent citizen—have a stiff fight ahead of them in the approaching session of the Legislature.

We have no means of knowing exactly what was the object or the result of the conferences that have taken place in this city between Mr. PLATT and his most prominent lieutenants, at which Messrs. COBB and LORD of the State Civil Service Commission were present. It is reported by some who are likely to know that one of the subjects of discussion was the revision of the rules just completed by the commission and another was proposed legislation as to the civil service. The revision of the rules was made by the commission under the direction of Gov. MORTON. It is thorough and sound and is directed to applying the Constitutional principle of appointment for fitness tested by open competitive examination and probation wherever practicable. It is based on the law as it now stands, which puts the administration and supervision of the merit system in the hands of the commission. There is no room for doubt that the present law and the present system, in faithful and competent hands, are entirely adequate to carry out the Constitutional principle. The Governor of the State is the central authority; the commission is his immediate agent, and through this the ample power of the Executive can be exercised effectively, fairly, and intelligently.

We are bound to assume that if this matter was brought up in the conferences with Mr. PLATT, Messrs. COBB and LORD stood by the revision without compromise, and particularly that they used all their influence to resist any plan for vitiating or weakening the principle on which it is based. Still further we are bound to assume that they resisted any scheme for legislation that would abolish the commission and put the examinations and all the tests of fitness in the heads of departments. They must know that such a scheme is on foot and that it would be fatal—that it is meant to be fatal—to the honest and effective enforcement of the principle of the Constitution. They would be guilty of the grossest betrayal of trust if they did not oppose it with all their might.

We confess that we are at a loss to see any good reason why Civil Service Commissioners should be in conference with such men as Mr. PLATT and Mr. "LOU" PAYN and Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, Jr. Not only are these not legislators or possessed of any official authority as to legislation or other public action, but they are open and confessed enemies of the merit system and avowed and interested advocates of the spoils system. We should not expect to see Judges or others connected with the administration of justice conferring with men known to be opposed to law and interested in the evasion of it. If they did so confer, we should expect that it would be solely for the purpose of sustaining the law. Certainly they could not honorably aid in or consent to anything that would cripple the law or make its violation or evasion easier.

Whether these conferences were concerned with the plot to undermine the merit system or not, that plot exists. It will be put in execution this Winter if possible. It will be stoutly fought by all the friends of good government. THE TIMES will, to the utmost of its power and influence, join in that fight. We trust that we shall have the help of Messrs. COBB and LORD.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Republican newspapers, Senators, and members of the House are talking quite freely about tariff projects and the party's tariff policy. As we said a few days ago, it seems very probable now that the pending Dingley bill will not be passed at the coming session, and it may be that no attempt to pass it will be made. Among those who urge that it ought to be passed is Senator QUAY, who desires, of course, that the present duties on iron and steel products shall be increased by 15 per cent., although it is understood that the duties as they now stand were arranged to his satisfaction. "The iron and steel schedule," said Chairman DINGLEY in a letter recently published, "according to Senators CAMERON and QUAY, is for the most part satisfactory." But if these duties should be increased by 15 per cent., certain combinations which are now exacting very high prices in this country while they sell their products at lower prices abroad, where they overcome the competition which they profess to regard with so much anxiety at home, would be able safely to add something to the prices which they compel Americans to pay.

We notice that The New-York Tribune attacked this Dingley bill yesterday. Our neighbor said:

"It is even a question whether it would yield the revenue required. * * * The Dingley bill would add 60 per cent. of the McKinley duties on wool and woolens, but on imports equal to those of 1893 this would yield less than the present revenue on imports of woolens greatly stimulated by ad valorem duties. It would add 80 per cent. of the old duty on lumber, which would be not more than $1,500,000. All the remaining duties (woolens, lumber, and sugar excepted) yielded last year $103,000,000, and the increase of 15 per cent. on these would add not more than $15,500,000 to make up a deficit of over $40,000,000.

"This is not the worst. Except in the woolens and lumber schedules, where old duties would be partially restored, the bill was framed to secure Democratic support in the present Senate, and would continue all the offensive discriminations which have made the present Democratic tariff so objectionable. In a great number of cases that measure reduced or took off duties for a purely sectional or partisan reason, and by raising all alike the Dingley bill would prolong every such offensive favoritism, and where duties have been taken off entirely for such reasons, would still leave the articles free of duty. It would perpetuate many changes which were made in sheer, blind ignorance, putting different products of the same industry utterly out of line with each other."

We infer that any attempt to procure the enactment of the bill at the approaching session will not have the support of The Tribune. And yet this is the very bill as to which The Tribune said some months ago that "it would ruin any President to veto it," and that it was—

"a measure which no Senator having an ounce of patriotism in his composition can afford to vote against."

But those Republicans who say that the Dingley bill should be passed, as well as those who think it should be dropped or who believe that it cannot be enacted, urge that a general revision of the tariff should be made at a special session of the next Congress. The Tribune appears to think that all who voted for Mr. McKINLEY will be satisfied with a revision upon the lines of the tariff act which bore his name. But does The Tribune really believe that the gold-standard Democrats who voted for McKINLEY want a new tariff law like the one which was enacted in 1890? Why, such a law would not have the approval of a host of Western Republicans who voted for him. In the recent campaign there was another issue of considerable importance which overshadowed the tariff question. No one has forgotten this.

Several prominent Republicans are saying that the new tariff, to be constructed at the special session, should be "a moderate and conservative one," but other remarks made by them at the same time show that these terms are loosely used. For example, a Senator who urges that the Dingley bill, which would give us substantially the McKinley tariff in nearly all the schedules, should be passed, seems to think that a subsequent revision, making a further increase of rates, would be an example of "moderate and conservative" legislation. Senator BURROWS, who calls for "conservative" legislation, exhibits his conservatism by demanding that copper shall be taken from the free list, although we produce half of the world's output, export nearly half of our product, and rule the world's market for the metal. Republican journals commend the "moderate and conservative" attitude of Chairman DINGLEY, although he proposes that from $50,000,000 to $70,000,000 shall be added to the customs revenue by new protective legislation, and this additional sum could be procured only by imposing large taxes upon products which have been on the free list for many years. The gentlemen and the journals who are talking of "moderation" and "conservatism" in proposed tariff legislation should define these terms, so that everybody may know what meaning they attach to them.

FACTS FOR OUR FARMERS.

In his annual report the Secretary of Agriculture remarks that while agricultural colleges and experiment stations are teaching the science of agriculture, they are not generally teaching farm economics and the importance of markets. These observations introduce his description of the work done by the department's "Section of Foreign Markets," which was organized a year and a half ago. Mr. MORTON says:

"The numerous requests for information received by the section and the large demand for its publications serve in a measure to indicate the importance of the work that it is attempting to perform.

"The rapid development of the agricultural resources of the United States has resulted in an annual production far in excess of the consuming capacity of our population. To such a degree has the surplus increased that the disposal of it is fast becoming a grave problem. The logical solution lies in the extension of our markets beyond the sea. To accomplish this in the face of the keen competition that other great producing countries are prepared to offer, an accurate and thorough knowledge of the conditions to be met is quite essential."

The diffusion of the needed information by the department should be effectively encouraged by Congress. But while it is very much to be desired that our farmers should perceive the importance of the export trade and should understand what the obstacles are which this country, as an exporter of agricultural products, encounters in some parts of the Old World, their attention should also be directed to the enormous growth of our own agricultural output during the last quarter of a century and to the natural effect of this growth upon prices.

The history of the recent campaign shows that, in the early stages of it, at least, a host of farmers in the West and South were not informed as to this increase anywhere of profound sorrow, or even of mild regret, that the attempt to exploit the Liberty Bell in ways more or less commercial has been brought to a close by a petition in bankruptcy. That the scheme was worked without due care not to give any false impressions is shown by the fact that at least one editor thought the real Liberty Bell was the stock in trade of the tactless and tasteless persons who have taken part in this enterprise. The Hartford Courant says: "The idea of dingdonging this venerable relic across the country for pay, and all the circus that has been developed over it, have not met universal approval, even if there hasn't been any loud protest."

—From the report just made to the Associated Charities of Boston on the "Farmers' Fruit Offerings," it appears that this new form of beneficence has resulted in distributing among the city's poor, since Oct. 9, when the plan went into operation, exactly 4,816 bushels of apples, besides a considerable quantity of potatoes and other vegetables. The fruit was divided among 43,786 persons, and the direct expense incurred amounted to only $434. The apples were given by farmers living in the region around Boston, the railways provided free transportation, and the managers of the enterprise were allowed to use a wharf free of cost as the place of storage and distribution. It is said that by thus suplying with fruit a part of the population that has hitherto been able to get little or no such food the death rate of the city has been lessened to a marked degree.

—People will not be disposed to inquire very deeply into the technical defensibility of the method by which the paving of First Avenue has been hastened. Summary as the method was by which Gen. COLLIS persuaded President VREELAND to spend a little of the Traction Company's money before all legal devices for securing delay had been exhausted, admiration at the effectiveness of this method will be the only emotion felt by any observers except possibly a few corporation officials and lawyers. These, indeed, may shudder at proof so convincing that the way to make an organization of this kind do anything is to stop its business till the thing is done, but other people will only wonder why this simple system was not long ago applied in a vast number of exactly similar cases. Take the matter of lamps in the elevated cars, for instance. This has been a burning—a very dimly burning—grievance for years and years, but nothing has been accomplished except the passage of a law which provides for further and absurdly long delay instead of enforcing the instant compliance that is perfectly practicable. One barricade on the Belt Line track was followed within an hour by the beginning of work on which the public use of a public street depended, and for lack of which such use has been impossible for months. Of course, it would not be quite judicious to stop the elevated trains until the cars were provided with new lamps, but how very sure it is that action of that sort would be delightfully effective, and within about three days at that!

—It will be much easier for the Commissioners about to be sent from London to the West Indies to discover what is the matter there than to find a remedy for it. The first man they meet on going ashore in any one of the islands not only can, but will, tell them all about the cause of his troubles, and if the visitors do not believe him all they will have to do is to use their own eyes. They will see that an immense amount of capital is invested in land and machinery admirably adapted for the production of cane sugar, a substance for which the world has no very great need at present, and for which it is unwilling to pay enough to give the planters a living profit. If the Commissioners advise the raising of other and more profitable crops, the planters will answer, first, that to do so would necessitate the giving away of all their expensive machinery, for it could not be sold even as old iron; and, second, that the sort of negro labor which exists in the West Indies is almost valueless for any culture that requires more intelligence and more steady industry than do the raising and grinding of sugar cane. This latter statement is not quite true, but it is accurate enough to explain why the landowners of the Antilles have been so slow to follow the suggestion every tourist has always made in regard to the need of more crops than one. That is the easiest of advice to give, but extremely hard to follow. The islands have two deadly foes—beets and negroes. Unless the English Commissioners can prevent the growth of the one or change the nature of the other, their visit will result in little more than a restatement of facts already well known to all who have studied West Indian problems.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The Cost.

From The Sumterville (Fla.) Times.

Money withheld from educational institutions will ultimately go to build jails.

The City Captured Once More.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

Nordica came, sang, conquered. If she but will it, she may have all Atlanta to deck her triumphal car.

Our Dollar Now Allures.

From The London (Canada) Advertiser.

This as a fickle world. A few weeks ago everybody was afraid lest he would be tendered an American dollar. Now everybody is grabbing for it.

The Prosperous Farmer.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The American farmer sometimes has occasion to growl, but, take him for all in all, he is the most prosperous tiller of the soil and the most independent in the world,

To Public Detriment.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Turning loose a highwayman by the Judge of a criminal court because of an oversight in the warrant shows where part of the responsibility for the local carnival of crime rests.

Florida's Atmosphere.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

There may be localities in the State swampy and undrained, that are at times malarial in character, but as a whole, in the improved portions, Florida gives to its population a healthful atmosphere that is peerless.

The Alabama Deficit.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

According to Gov. Oates, the special committee appointed to figure the deficit of the State Treasury will have to figure some more before the correct result is obtained. So far, the exhibit does little more than show how figures will lie.

Repellant Power.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Journal.

Efforts to throw a silver dollar down a new gas well at Anderson, Ind., proved unavailing. Although the coin was sent down sideways, the gas threw it out every time. And yet millions of dollars have been sunk in gas wells by going at it properly.

The Ignorant East.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel.

It is stated on good authority that the people of those Eastern States that gave McKinley such astonishing majorities were phenomenally ignorant of the details of the financial issue during the canvass. This, however, is readily accounted for, as the gold-heresy newspapers of those sections betrayed an amount of ignorance on the question quite as phenomenally large as that of the people.

A New-England Title.

From The Boston Transcript.

Some of the papers speak of "Mother McKinley." It would be more dignified and more courteous to allude to Mr. McKinley's mother as Madam McKinley, following the custom obtaining in such cases in some of our older New-England communities.

Not to be Sidetracked into the Cabinet.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. Sherman in the Cabinet might mean only four years more of public use for him. Two years more in the Senate and re-election to that body would mean eight years more of public life from the 4th of March. Mr. Sherman is a shrewd arithmetician.

While the Good Men Slept.

From The Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner.

It does seem strange that Cashier John H. Hoffer of Lebanon could steal a whole bank, paid-up capital and surplus, before the Directors found out the fact. It is well to assume as a general thing that all men are honest, but considerable judicious watching does not hurt.

The Indianapolis Namesake.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The comments of the newspapers upon the invitation of the Indianapolis Board of Trade to other boards to participate in a monetary conference are so appreciative that the outcome thereof may be so beneficial that Mr. Hugh Hanna, who conceived the idea, may be substituted for Mark A. as Secretary of the Treasury. But Indianapolis could not spare its Hanna, even for four years.

A Lack of Sympathy.

From The Boston Journal.

We tried to board a car the other night at the Arlington Street halting place. There was plenty of room inside, but the rear platform was crowded by men who wished fresh air. Several women squeezed their way after us, and not one of the well-dressed loafers had the decency to make way for them. We said to the conductor: "Why don't you have this platform clear? There's room inside, plenty of it. These men have no business to block the way, and you should not allow the nuisance." And what did the conductor say: "You're the kind that hain't got no sympathy with workingmen like me."

Mr. ——.

From The Detroit Free Press.

In a speech in Denver Mr. Bryan deprecated the further use of his name in connection with the silver agitation. So be it. Mr. —. —. ——, late candidate of three parties for the Presidency of the United States on a free-silver platform, who is endeavoring to keep in the background until events shall determine the logical candidate four years hence, made a dozen speeches while passing in a carriage through the down-town streets of Denver on Tuesday. It was a series of notable demonstrations, and nothing but Mr. ——'s determination not to be known prevented the people from discovering his identity.

IN THE NAME OF CHARITY.

Pitiful Cases Brought to Mr. M. Osgood's Attention.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In THE TIMES this morning I read with great pleasure the interview with Tunis G. Bergen, Commissioner of Charities, in which he referred to certain abuses common to the system of organized charities in the State of New-York. I have come personally in contact with several cases which resemble those he describes, one of which, with your permission, I will call to his attention in this letter.

In February of this year, a resident of Port Chester, N. Y., came to me for advice in what appeared to be a most remarkable matter. He was a man of forty, who seemed intelligent and honest, and in comfortable circumstances for a man of his occupation—that of a stonemason. It was the first time, he said, that he had told his story in complete detail to any one, since it was full of sorrows of the past that he was reluctant to revive. The story may all be found, however, on the records of a certain committing magistrate and a well-known institution for the care of poor children, both of which are under the control of the New-York State Board of Charities.

The stonemason lived, in 1883, in a small New-York town near this city. His wife became dissolute, and abused and neglected their two children. During the absence of the father she disappeared one day, leaving the children alone in their home. The poormaster of the village, acting on the suggestion of the manager of a local institution for the care of poor children, issued a writ of commitment for the children, and they were turned over to the institution. When the father returned to his home and found his children gone he traced them to the poormaster and demanded their restitution.

The poormaster said he could do nothing, since the children had been legally committed, and he had no power to issue an order of release. The father then went to the institution and made the same demand. He was met with refusal. He pleaded his ability to care for the children in vain. They were committed by due process of law, and there is no process, not even habeas corpus, strong enough to break the power of a commitment.

That is what the manager told the stonemason, and the lawyers whom he consulted told him the same thing. Alone in the world, therefore, the stonemason went to work to rebuild his small fortune. He prospered, but did not forget his children in his prosperity. He made frequent appeals to the institution, but was always met by the same replies. Agents that he sent on the same errand were repulsed. In the course of time he married again, and his second wife, familiar with the story of his former marriage, urged him to get the children of his first marriage back that she might care for them.

His last attempt was made in 1895. He wrote to the institution, setting forth his changed circumstances. There was no reply to his letter. He wrote again, asking for information as to the whereabouts and health of the children, if nothing else could be given. In the reply to this letter the father received the first news in thirteen years of the children. "Your children are well and happy in the place where they are now living," said the manager, "and receiving good Christian care and instruction. I do not, however, consider it advisable to give you their address."

While making inquiries to corroborate the story of the stonemason, I learned of the case of a young girl recently dismissed, at the age of eighteen, from an institution of this character. She had been committed ten years before, with a younger brother, whose health was frail. A year or so after their commitment the boy had been sent away. The girl made frequent appeals to her custodians for knowledge of her brother. The only concession ever made to her was the privilege of writing to him, in care of her custodians. To these letters no reply was ever received. Recently the authorities of the institution have refused to tell her whether her brother is alive or dead.

Since these things are possible among the splendid charities of the State of New-York, I approve Mr. Bergen's stand for more money and increased power for the State Board of Charities. No department of the State Government is so close to the humanity of the State as this. We should see that fewer wrongs are done in the sweet name of charity. N. OSGOOD.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1896.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mr. BRYAN'S venture into politics was not, perhaps, quite so unsuccessful as has been supposed in this part of the country. He was recently invited to deliver a lecture in the Methodist Church at Des Moines. He replied by telegraph that he would be glad to do so—for $3,000. This does not prove, to be sure, that the rather mature Boy Orator gets that amount for a single lecture, in churches or elsewhere, but it is not likely that he would have named a sum which he had no expectation of receiving. And if he is receiving anywhere near $3,000 for a night's work once a week, or once a month, or once a year, for that matter, he can well afford to laugh at people who laugh at him.

—Somewhat careful search through many papers has failed to reveal the existence anywhere of profound sorrow, or even of mild regret, that the attempt to exploit the Liberty Bell in ways more or less commercial has been brought to a close by a petition in bankruptcy. That the scheme was worked without due care not to give any false impressions is shown by the fact that at least one editor thought the real Liberty Bell was the stock in trade of the tactless and tasteless persons who have taken part in this enterprise. The Hartford Courant says: "The idea of dingdonging this venerable relic across the country for pay, and all the circus that has been developed over it, have not met universal approval, even if there hasn't been any loud protest."

—From the report just made to the Associated Charities of Boston on the "Farmers' Fruit Offerings," it appears that this new form of beneficence has resulted in distributing among the city's poor, since Oct. 9, when the plan went into operation, exactly 4,816 bushels of apples, besides a considerable quantity of potatoes and other vegetables. The fruit was divided among 43,786 persons, and the direct expense incurred amounted to only $434. The apples were given by farmers living in the region around Boston, the railways provided free transportation, and the managers of the enterprise were allowed to use a wharf free of cost as the place of storage and distribution. It is said that by thus suplying with fruit a part of the population that has hitherto been able to get little or no such food the death rate of the city has been lessened to a marked degree.

—People will not be disposed to inquire very deeply into the technical defensibility of the method by which the paving of First Avenue has been hastened. Summary as the method was by which Gen. COLLIS persuaded President VREELAND to spend a little of the Traction Company's money before all legal devices for securing delay had been exhausted, admiration at the effectiveness of this method will be the only emotion felt by any observers except possibly a few corporation officials and lawyers. These, indeed, may shudder at proof so convincing that the way to make an organization of this kind do anything is to stop its business till the thing is done, but other people will only wonder why this simple system was not long ago applied in a vast number of exactly similar cases. Take the matter of lamps in the elevated cars, for instance. This has been a burning—a very dimly burning—grievance for years and years, but nothing has been accomplished except the passage of a law which provides for further and absurdly long delay instead of enforcing the instant compliance that is perfectly practicable. One barricade on the Belt Line track was followed within an hour by the beginning of work on which the public use of a public street depended, and for lack of which such use has been impossible for months. Of course, it would not be quite judicious to stop the elevated trains until the cars were provided with new lamps, but how very sure it is that action of that sort would be delightfully effective, and within about three days at that!

—It will be much easier for the Commissioners about to be sent from London to the West Indies to discover what is the matter there than to find a remedy for it. The first man they meet on going ashore in any one of the islands not only can, but will, tell them all about the cause of his troubles, and if the visitors do not believe him all they will have to do is to use their own eyes. They will see that an immense amount of capital is invested in land and machinery admirably adapted for the production of cane sugar, a substance for which the world has no very great need at present, and for which it is unwilling to pay enough to give the planters a living profit. If the Commissioners advise the raising of other and more profitable crops, the planters will answer, first, that to do so would necessitate the giving away of all their expensive machinery, for it could not be sold even as old iron; and, second, that the sort of negro labor which exists in the West Indies is almost valueless for any culture that requires more intelligence and more steady industry than do the raising and grinding of sugar cane. This latter statement is not quite true, but it is accurate enough to explain why the landowners of the Antilles have been so slow to follow the suggestion every tourist has always made in regard to the need of more crops than one. That is the easiest of advice to give, but extremely hard to follow. The islands have two deadly foes—beets and negroes. Unless the English Commissioners can prevent the growth of the one or change the nature of the other, their visit will result in little more than a restatement of facts already well known to all who have studied West Indian problems.

The Charleston News and Courier, commenting on Senator QUAY'S plea for an immediate revision of the tariff, says: "They [the Republicans] certainly will not improve the present tariff in any respect, and any delay in their action is therefore for the country's good. And if they find when they come into power, as Mr. QUAY complains, that 'the expenditures are far in excess of the receipts,' it will always be in order to reduce the expenditures." This is a point that cannot too firmly and constantly be pressed on Congress. Extravagant appropriations have made the deficit, and economy will go far to remove it.

MARION BUTLER'S Caucasian has got on its feet again, though in a somewhat toddling condition. It has this to say about the Democratic Party in North Carolina:

"The Democrats did all they could to draw the color line in the campaign just closed, and if it be admitted that every man who voted for Cyrus B. Watson, the Democratic nominee for Governor, was a white man, it will be seen that Watson received BUT LITTLE OVER HALF THE WHITE VOTE OF THE STATE!

"For out of a total of 245,000 white votes, he received, in round numbers, about 130,000. This makes it appear that there are 115,000 white voters in North Carolina who will either vote against the Democrats or who will not vote for them.

"Actually, there are about as many white voters against the Democratic Party as there are in sympathy with it, and yet these Dems announce that they will try to bring back among a progressive and honest people the ridiculous old "scarecrow" of a generation ago and make it work. Verily, it seems that the poor old Democratic Party is on its last legs."

Mr. BUTLER does not write very choice English, but what he says about the Democrats in his State is worth thinking of.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mr. BRYAN'S venture into politics was not, perhaps, quite so unsuccessful as has been supposed in this part of the country. He was recently invited to deliver a lecture in the Methodist Church at Des Moines. He replied by telegraph that he would be glad to do so—for $3,000. This does not prove, to be sure, that the rather mature Boy Orator gets that amount for a single lecture, in churches or elsewhere, but it is not likely that he would have named a sum which he had no expectation of receiving. And if he is receiving anywhere near $3,000 for a night's work once a week, or once a month, or once a year, for that matter, he can well afford to laugh at people who laugh at him.

—Somewhat careful search through many papers has failed to reveal the existence anywhere of profound sorrow, or even of mild regret, that the attempt to exploit the Liberty Bell in ways more or less commercial has been brought to a close by a petition in bankruptcy. That the scheme was worked without due care not to give

MR. REDMOND'S NEW ROLE

HE ACHIEVES UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS AS A LECTURER.

Greeted by a Large and Sympathetic Audience at Broadway Theatre—He Treats His Political Opponents with Consideration.

John E. Redmond, the brilliant Irish parliamentarian, on whose shoulders has fallen the mantle of leadership of the small band of Irish representatives in the British House of Commons who are known as Parnellites, faced an audience of New-Yorkers last night in the rôle of a public lecturer.

The scene was in Broadway Theatre, which was, with the exception of some platform space, closely packed with an intelligent and sympathetic assemblage. The boxes, too, were all filled, and conspicuous among the occupants of them were Recorder Goff, Supreme Court Justice Keogh, Judge James Fitzgerald, and William Bourke Cockran. City Magistrate Wentworth had a balcony seat. On the platform, in addition to Mr. Charles A. Dana, who presided, were Civil Justices Lynn and O'Gorman, Street Commissioner Waring, and Congressman William Sulzer, Dr. Edward Byrne, editor of The Dublin Independent, who accompanies Mr. Redmond; Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, Henry G. Bannon, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Major Duffy, and others.

Has Won Laurels.

Mr. Redmond has been a member of the British Parliament for fifteen years, and although not yet forty years of age, he has forged to the front as one of its ablest debators. As the leader of a section of the Irish members he has won many laurels, and as a political envoy he has acquired fame in three continents. But, as he expressed it last night, this is the first time he has appeared before an audience as a lecturer.

The distinguished young parliamentary leader might well have passed as a veteran in this form of public speaking. It was impossible to discern in the lecturer anything different to the self-possessed debator, whose clear and eloquent tones are so familiar in England's Parliament. He has the advantage of a winning personality. He is governed by a persistent intensity. His first lecture was an unqualified success.

He was in evening dress, save for the coat, which was a cutaway. Having a fine voice, he made himself heard in the furthest parts of the building without apparent effort. He held the close attention of the house from start to finish.

Fairness to His Opponents.

It must be conceded that, although dealing to a great extent with his lifelong political opponents, Mr. Redmond showed that he was willing to pay them just tribute. His estimates of Gladstone, Randolph Churchill, and John Bright were given from actual knowledge of the men. When he spoke the praises of his chief, Parnell, he gave mainly the testimony of others, whose language might not be regarded as the partial estimate of an ardent admirer. Yet they were his own conclusions none the less. He carried out his promise that he would speak not as a partisan but as a chronicler. His subject was, "Fifteen Years in the British Parliament."

The temper of those whom he addressed was tested as the lecturer made complimentary references to some of the leaders of English Toryism. A kind word for Balfour was too much for some of the enthusiasts present, but on the whole the interruptions other than cheers were hardly noticeable.

Mr. Redmond's description of matters engrossing the attention of Parliament at the time he first took his seat there was of much interest. He found the policy of obstruction in full blast when he entered the "first assembly of gentlemen in Europe." He was in fact elected himself as an auxiliary to the handful of members who, under the lead of Parnell, were doing everything in their power to stop the British legislative machine. "I had the rather unique experience," said he, "of being introduced to the House, sworn in, making my maiden speech, and being expelled on the same evening."

Describes Parnell's Leadership.

His first character was Parnell. He at great length told of the struggles of the Irish leader with his parliamentary foes, dwelling particularly on the coolness and secretiveness for which Parnell was distinguished. He did not forget to say something of "Joe" Biggar, who was the founder of the policy of obstruction and Parnell's bosom friend. The lecturer used a couplet from Coleridge to express the feeling of the House of Commons toward Parnell:

> "He held them with his glittering eye,
> They could not choose but hear."

As an instance of Parnell's determination to keep his policy to himself he described how he even, on the occasion of the introduction of the Home-Rule bill by Mr. Gladstone, managed to keep from what were then his English allies the least knowledge as to the course he was going to pursue in regard to that measure. Not one in the House outside of a few of his closest followers could tell whether he was going to accept or reject the proposed legislation when he rose to speak on that occasion. Parnell had been the best-hated and most popular man in England within the short term of four years.

Gladstone as an Orator.

"Gladstone," said Mr. Redmond, "is the greatest orator who has appeared in the British Parliament during the present century. John Bright was a man of incisive and clear-cut diction, but Gladstone was his superior in intellectual qualities. Disraeli was satirical and witty, but he did not appeal to the passion or sentiment of an audience. Gladstone played on the passion of his audience at his will. Gladstone is the last of the parliamentary orators. The House of Commons to-day cannot boast of one."

Mr. Redmond said that while Gladstone was the very antithesis of Parnell in many respects, he had the experience of Parnell of being alternately the idol and the bête noir of the populace. The songs that were sung in the English music halls reflected very truthfully the temper of the nation toward a public man, and the lecturer put the following stanza in evidence to show how Gladstone was at a low ebb of popularity at one period during the past fifteen years. It runs thus:

> When the G. O. M. goes down to his doom,
> He will ride in a fiery chariot
> And sit in state on a red-hot plate
> Between Satan and Judas Iscariot.
> Says the devil, "We're rather full, you see,
> But I'll do the best I can,
> I will let Ananias and Judas go
> And take in the Grand Old Man."

Still a Power in England.

Mr. Redmond eloquently described the return of Gladstone to popular favor and political power at the age of eighty-four, and recited the events preceding his retirement from public life. That he was still a power in England was recently witnessed when he raised his voice for the Armenians and set the country on fire with indignation at the cruelties of the Turk.

Passing to Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Redmond recalled a remark of this young nobleman when he stated that Gladstone was "an old man in a hurry," and indicated that the veteran would soon pass away. "What an irony of fate! It was the young man who disappeared, and the old man to-day is approaching his ninetieth year in full possession of his intellectual faculties."

Mr. Redmond attributed the want of success of Churchill to his ungovernable temper and overweening confidence.

Churchill's Collapse.

"During my experience of the English Parliament I never knew of anything more pitiful than this story of sudden, dazzling success followed by swift and utter disaster and destruction."

Charles Bradlaugh and his efforts to have the Parliamentary oath amended to suit the atheists, who objected to take it under the former wording, were spoken of also. Mr. Redmond concluded with a general reference to the English Parliament, stating that its members would surely find their proper level there. It was an institution in which mediocrity could not succeed, and in which merit could not in the end fail.

ATTACK ON THE JURY SYSTEM.

District Assembly No. 49 Follows Its Charges with a Memorial.

The Board of Grand Jury Commissioners will hold its annual meeting to-day.

Among the documents awaiting the examination of the board is a memorial from District Assembly No. 49. This is supplemental to a memorial already presented to the board protesting against what the petitioners designate as the "unjust geographical discrimination in the present make-up of the Grand Jury." It was sent to the board yesterday.

Referring to the first memorial, it says: "Inquiry has been made in that portion of the public press which is subsidized in the interest of capital and has always proved unfriendly to small tradesmen and to labor why we should take such a step.

"Instead of being drawn from all sections of the city, as are ordinary trial jurors, not one-twentieth part of the Grand Jurors are selected from the residential portions of this city south of Fourteenth Street or east of Third Avenue or west of Ninth Avenue, although fully one-third of our population lives in that seemingly proscribed locality. In the creation of the Grand Jury system it was intended that the locus or residence of Grand Jurors should be a prime consideration.

"The City Magistrates of this municipality practically stand in the same relation to its citizens as does the Grand Jury, but not a single one of the fourteen City Magistrates and Special Sessions Judges appointed by the Mayor resides outside of what may well be called this 'dead line,' for it seems to be sure political death to the appointive aspirations of its denizens.

"While we may or may not be content with our existing tax laws, we do not hesitate to openly proclaim our discontent with their administration. All of us are rent payers; the increasing burden of taxation which is growing so great in this city must largely fall upon ourselves and the small landlords.

"We contend that if the Tax Commissioners were to take only all boxholders in the Metropolitan Opera House and equitably and justly assess these one hundred individuals according to their personal possessions, it would be found that they alone are assessable in personalty for more than the entire amount returned on the tax books for the whole city; or, further, if we were to take any twenty square blocks on Broadway, we contend that there is more personalty contained therein than the tax books show for the entire City of New-York.

"It should be the highest duty of the Grand Jury to see to the due and honest enforcement of our election laws; but how can one expect, where 135,000 citizens, representing over 40 per cent. of the voters, think one way, and two successive Grand Juries existed where not a single member thereof, not even 1 per cent. of them, is in political accord with the 40 per cent. of our people, that such Grand Jurors would investigate the charge of coercion openly made in the public press, and the issuing of criminal pay envelopes in the interest of a certain political party?

"We feel that the Grand Jury as now constituted is made up of good fellows, in business and social relations with the individuals referred to herein, and, therefore, that impartial and unbiased feeling and enlightened regard for the public interest as distinguished from their self-interest does not exist which would urge them to the performance of what should be their first duty.

"Without intending any disrespect to your body, we say that the meetings of your board heretofore have been purely perfunctory affairs, and so far as we can ascertain the question of the organization of the Grand Jury has never been the subject of extended or general discussion among you."

FOOTBALL TEAMS AT THE BIER.

Funeral of Walter L. Rhue, Killed in a Game Thanksgiving Day.

Funeral services over Walter L. Rhue, the boy who was killed Thanksgiving Day in a football game at Prospect Park, were held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at his father's house, 720 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. The rooms were crowded with his late school companions and among them were the members of the football teams who were engaged in play when the boy was killed.

The Senecas sent a large heart in flowers, bearing the word "Senecas," and the Training School boys a floral harp with the inscription "Our Comrade." The services were of the simplest character. The Rev. Dr. Farrar, pastor of the First Reformed Church, delivered an address, having for its theme the sacrifice of life for the benefit of others. He spoke of the beautiful character of the boy, and said that sad and distressing as his death was, that God in His Wisdom had perhaps meant that it should serve in the future as a warning, to throw safeguards around the game of football so that such accidents could not occur.

Prof. Mickleborough, Principal of the high school where Walter Rhue had been taking a two years' course in the business class, spoke of Walter's excellent record as a student, and of his popularity among the pupils as well as the teachers. He had taken occasion, he said, to look up Walter's record, and found that in his general studies he had an average of over 80, and in some of his studies his marks were nearly 100. "He was a studious boy," continued Prof. Mickleborough, "yet he was full of life and animal spirits and a true boy among boys."

The body was taken by Mr. Rhue and E. S. Sunny, Walter's uncle, to Salem, Mass., for burial at the Harmony Grove Cemetery in the family plot.

CAME TO THIS CITY TO WED.

O. W. Rafferty of Pittsburg Says He and Miss Severance Did Not Elope.

Oliver W. Rafferty and Lydia M. Severance, prominent in society in Pittsburg, Penn., were married in this city Saturday by the Rev. Father Colton, at St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street.

The wedding was a quiet one, the only persons present being the bridegroom's father and two Pittsburg friends, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Field.

After the ceremony the wedding party returned to the Hotel Majestic, where they had registered earlier in the day, and an informal dinner was served.

A dispatch was received from Pittsburg late last night intimating that the couple had eloped. The dispatch said that Mrs. Rafferty was a Protestant.

Mr. Rafferty, when visited by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, seemed much surprised that the news of his marriage was known. He said it was true that the marriage took place Saturday, but that it was hardly an elopement, as his father was present, and, indeed, had only returned to Pittsburg yesterday.

Mr. Rafferty said that his wife was of a different faith from himself, but that they had been married under a special dispensation. None of his wife's relatives was present at the ceremony.

Capt. Copeland Held His Ground.

While Capt. Theron S. Copeland was riding home to supper on a Tenth Street crosstown car last evening, three young men assaulted the conductor because he would not give them transfers to a Second Avenue car. As the two lines do not transfer, it was impossible for him to do so. Capt. Copeland, who is sixty-five years old, undertook to reason with the young men, but they turned and struck several blows on his face. He held his ground, however, and with the conductor's aid, put the men off the car. A policeman happened along, and arrested one of the trio. The other two escaped. At the station house the prisoner gave as his name, James McCauley, twenty years old, of 418 Second Avenue.

A PHYSICIAN'S INSANITY

DR. CHARLES J. LAFFIN'S ATTACKS UPON HIS WIFE.

Her Story of His Condition, Which Is Probably Due to Long Suffering from Fever Contracted in Africa.

Charles J. Laffin, a physician, with an office at 1,542 Madison Avenue, a researcher in the Loomis Laboratory of New-York University, and holder of a fellowship in the university, was committed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday by Magistrate Cornell, in the Harlem Court, for examination as to his sanity. He has been violent at frequent intervals during the last six months, has several times taken morphine and opium with suicidal intent, and, his wife says, has on more than one occasion held a knife at her throat. He is only twenty-nine years old, and has been married less than six months.

His wife was Miss Clara Freeman, sister of the Rev. John D. Freeman, pastor of the First Baptist Church, at Frederickton, N. S., who married the couple in that church last June.

Dr. Laffin, his friends say, has been an indefatigable worker since boyhood, and earned the money that paid for his education. He was graduated with high honors from the Medical School of New-York University in 1893 and then went to Batonga, on the west coast of Africa, where he served for two years under the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

He contracted African fever, and to the frequent recurrence of this is attributed his insanity. He told friends and associates that he had the fever sixteen times, and that six of the attacks had been of the most violent kind. He was suffering with one of the latter and was very much exhausted when he returned to this city in April, 1895. He did not take time for recovery, but went to work in the Loomis Laboratory, making a study of malarial fever, on which he prepared a thesis that won him a fellowship.

His marriage took place in the latter part of June and, his wife says, he betrayed his madness the very next day, beating her and threatening her life. According to the story she told a friend, scarcely a day passed without her receiving a beating at his hands. She says he choked her frequently, and on three or four occasions he put a knife to her throat. All the while, she says, he would protest that he loved her, but was acting for her good.

She declares that at least four times she discovered that he had taken poison and that only heroic treatment saved his life. She says that the least financial worry, the loss of a patient, or the failure to collect a bill, would make of him a perfect fury. He built up a lucrative practice notwithstanding his mania, and, strange to say, never neglected or acted strangely with his patients.

The climax of his violence was reached Wednesday morning, when he began to break the furniture and throw things about the house. Then he beat his wife until she screamed with pain. Mrs. Laffin's brother, Samuel Freeman, had come from Worcester, Mass., to investigate the doctor's conduct. He was not in the house at the time of the attack, but when he saw his sister's bruises he advised her to leave her husband. She went to the house of a friend, and then had her husband arrested on a charge of insanity. He submitted quietly and spent Saturday night in the East One Hundred and Fifth Street Station. He will be examined at 8:30 this morning.

Dr. Laffin was recently elected President of the Philip and Andrew Society of the West Side Presbyterian Church. He is tall and of athletic build.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ORATORS.

They Talk About Revolution, Social Systems, and Other Things.

The Young Socialists' Literary Society met last night in the rooms of the New-York Socialists' Literary Society, 161 Monroe Street. The oldest member of the society is sixteen and the youngest twelve.

The meeting by reason of the earnestness displayed by the speakers was an affair of interest to the many spectators, no matter what might have been their own opinions of the subjects discussed. Everything was done according to the most approved and improved parliamentary usages, and no climax of the enthusiasm which was everywhere bubbling up was permitted to disturb the orderly conduct of the session.

The language used by the speakers, though occasionally beyond and above pure English, was always vigorous. Though certain portions of the speeches were delivered too rapidly and showed signs of having been committed to memory, the points were always made with such regard to effect as showed that the speakers fairly well understood and meant what they said.

The first speaker was Comrade Cooper, fifteen years old, who was of such stature that he could look, without tiptoeing, over the back of an ordinary dining-room chair. He dwelt on the "injustice of the social system whereby the worker is unable to have the fruits of his labor, while the idler lives in luxury on the product of the worker." With the present development of machinery to the needs of the human race, he thought the idea of curing this evil, by giving every man a locomotive, or a bootmaking machine, or a horse and wagon, impracticable, and the most perfect solution he saw was the uniting of the workers to insist on co-operation in the distribution as well as in the production of wealth.

Evidently the star speaker was Comrade Simon, twelve years old, who wore eyeglasses and knickerbockers. He spoke always clearly and, as though not satisfied with the size of his audience, in a tone of voice which could have been heard outside the building. He announced his subject as "The Coming Revolution—a Revolution which will benefit not only the Socialist, but the proletariat of the world." He said: "The word revolution frightens the plutocratic anarchists now, but there was a time when the eye of the American patriot kindled and his heart swelled, and at that time it was not offensive or terrifying to the ears of the polite. The red flag, which all Socialists love, does not stand for blood—at least, not the cold blood of the slaughtered, but the warm blood of downtrodden humanity.

"We, the young Socialists, have arisen to prepare ourselves and others for this coming revolution. We are young in years, but not in thought, and we will teach ourselves and all that come to us."

The Journal, a newspaper in manuscript, was read by its editor, Comrade Siedman. Comrade Simon was chosen presiding officer of the society, a constitution was adopted, and then the meeting adjourned.

KILLED BY HER SON'S KICKS.

Mrs. New Had Refused Demands for More Money to Drink With.

Mrs. Catherine New, seventy-two years old, who lived at 82 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, died at St. Catharine's Hospital last night from erysipelas, resulting from injuries she received by having been knocked down and kicked by her son George on Nov. 22.

George New is a drunkard, and for some time had been living at his mother's house with his three children. She had supplied him with some money, but after he had spent a sum intrusted to him to pay taxes, she refused further aid.

On Nov. 22 he went to the house after a few days' absence, and demanded money. He was refused, and then he attacked her. He was arrested yesterday.

THE HAMBURG DOCK STRIKE.

Both Strikers and Masters Are Confident of Success.

HAMBURG, Nov. 29.—The strike of the dock laborers and others employed in the shipping trade continues, and both masters and men express themselves as confident of success. There is no sign of a break in the ranks of the strikers, notwithstanding the importation of foreign labor. The leaders of the strike are working hard to secure the adhesion of all the dock, harbor, and warehouse employes, and have succeeded in gaining many accessions to their number. The warehousemen and the men employed in the graineries decided, at meetings held to-day, to join the strike in order to procure better wages for themselves, and incidentally to help the men already out.

The strike is causing much delay in the shipment of water-borne freights. The sheds are more than full of goods awaiting shipment, but there is no telling when the accumulations will be cleared away. Many of the new men that have been employed are not at all skilled in their work, and this adds very materially to the delay in loading and discharging vessels.

It is believed that the claims of chartered vessels for demurrage will be large, and if these are conceded or enforced a heavy additional expense will be entailed by the shipping men.

The Hamburger Nachrichten accuses English influence with causing the strike, and asks the members of the various athletic unions to take the places of strikers.

A dispatch received here from Stockholm says that the Dock Laborers' Union there held a meeting to-day and decided that its members should not discharge cargoes from Hamburg that are loaded by "blacklegs."

Emperor William has ordered that a detailed report be made to him as to the causes and extent of the strike.

Thus far the men on strike have behaved in an orderly manner, but it is evident that the shipowners anticipate trouble of some kind, for they have requested the naval authorities at Kiel to send marines here.

DEATH OF BARON SAVILE.

He Had Served Extensively as a British Diplomatist.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The death is announced of the Right Hon. John Savile, Baron of Rufford, who for many years was prominent in the English diplomatic service.

Baron Savile was the son of John, eighth Earl of Scarborough, and was born in 1818. He entered the Foreign Office as a supernumerary clerk in 1841, and in 1842 was appointed attaché at Berlin, being subsequently transferred to St. Petersburg. In 1854 he became Secretary of Legation at Washington and in the year following was Chargé d'Affaires, and also employed on special service in New-York. In 1858 he was transferred to Madrid, and was also employed on a special service in the Basque Provinces, going to St. Petersburg again the following year. He was Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople in 1860, and Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg in 1862, 1864, and 1865.

In 1866 he was elected an Associate of the Imperial Russian Academy of Fine Arts, and was made Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony. In August, 1867, he was sent to the Swiss Confederation in the same capacity, but was transferred to Brussels in 1868. He was nominated a companion of the Order of the Bath in 1873, and existing conditions compelled him to decline the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold. He was Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy in 1883, Ambassador to Italy in 1885, and in 1885 was made a G. C. B. Sir John Savile Lumley dropped the name of Lumley in 1887, and in 1888 was made a Peer, with the title of Baron Savile of Rufford.

Impure German Wines Exported.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Commenting upon the enormous exports from Germany to the United States of artificially prepared wines and inferior spirits and beers, the Berlin Neueste Nachrichten says that since the passage of the wine act by the Reichstag in April, 1892, in regard to the adulteration of wines and alcoholic beverages, immense quantities of liquors have been brought into the market under the name of wines at such low prices as to prove it impossible that they could have been prepared in accordance with the law. "A certain Rhenish firm," the paper says, "sells annually thousands of casks of wine in the composition of which there cannot possibly be anything beyond a merely nominal percentage of grape wine, and other instances of the production of absolutely artificial wines might be given to the exhaustion of the capacity of our columns." The Nachrichten demands the enactment of some remedial legislation immediately, and suggests the passage of a law imposing a heavy tax upon wine manufacturers.

To Report on American Priests.

ROME, Nov. 29.—It is reported at the Vatican that the Pope has ordered Cardinal Satolli, late Papal Delegate to the United States, to make a report on the situation of the clergy in America. According to the report, his Holiness charged Cardinal Satolli to propose such measures relative to the subject as he might deem necessary. It is expected that Cardinal Gibbons will come to Rome to discuss the question under advisement, and to further enlighten the Pope as to the best means of improving the situation of the American clergy. After all the data are at hand and digested, it is probable that the Pope will issue an encyclical on the subject.

Hopes of German Bimetallists.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The Executive Committee of the German Bimetallic Union has issued a circular in regard to the recent election of McKinley to the Presidency of the United States, which says that some German bimetallists were of the opinion that the election of Bryan would have shown the European States how the free coinage of silver in America alone would have been a menace to the trade of the world. Now that McKinley is elected, the circular adds, the German bimetallists expect an international bimetallic agreement upon a reasonable basis which Germany must support.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—United States Consul General Charles De Kay and his family have returned to Berlin from a sojourn in Italy.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Frosts are prevailing throughout Germany, and early falls of snow in Berlin and elsewhere give promise of a long and severe Winter.

BAYREUTH, Nov. 29.—The design of the proposed Wagner Monument at Bayreuth has been fixed upon. It consists of a temple, with a round cupola on pillars, with a statue of Wagner in the centre.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Morning Post will tomorrow announce the engagement of Miss Emilia, daughter of Mr. McAdam of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, to Mr. Walter McCreery, son of Mr. A. B. McCreery of San Francisco.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—An explosion, which caused the death of four workmen, occurred to-night in a factory at Nanterre, seven miles northwest of this city. The factory is owned by M. Hadamard, father-in-lay of Dreyfus, the French Captain who was sentenced to life imprisonment for selling military secrets to Germany.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

11:50 P. M.—156 Third Avenue, John Hughes; no damage.

12:25 A. M.—1,827 Third Avenue, chimney; no damage.

6 A. M.—56 and 58 Liberty Street, Fritz Lindinger; damage, $2,500.

5:15 P. M.—807 Spring Street, occupant unknown, dwelling; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 29.—The pothouse of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $25,000.

YORK, Penn., Nov. 29.—The Queen Street shops of the Martin Carriage Works were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $50,000.

SNOW HERALDS WINTER

A MODERATE COLD WAVE BRINGS A DISAGREEABLE STORM.

A Rainy, Chilly Day, Followed by Wet, Sticky Snow, Taking a Very Wintry Aspect as the Night Wore On.

The first real snowstorm of the season in this city made itself felt yesterday. The promised cold wave was also on hand, although the temperature was not low enough to have been disagreeable if the weather had been clear.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon hail began to fall and continued about a half hour. Then came a light, misty rain, which continued intermittently until about 7 o'clock, when it changed to snow. At first the flakes were light and hardly distinguishable from a heavy mist. But soon they grew larger, and at 8 o'clock quite a respectable snowstorm was prevailing. At 11 o'clock the ground was white. By midnight the aspect was decidedly wintry.

The snow was heavy and very damp, the kind that sticks to a person's clothing or creeps down his neck and makes him feel altogether uncomfortable. Once on the ground, it soon turned to slush, and people walked only out of necessity. Accompanying the storm was a wind from the north and west which attained a velocity of fifteen miles an hour, which did not make the storm more endurable.

Guards on the elevated trains sought shelter in the cars as much as possible, and gripmen on the cable cars and cabmen clothed themselves for the occasion. Policemen got into rubber boots and sought shelter in doorways as much as they could. The storm did not attain the severity of a blizzard during the evening. It was simply a nasty, slushy, penetrating snow.

The thermometer at the Weather Bureau, in the tower of the Manhattan Life Building, showed a variation of 6° during the day, the minimum being 31° at midnight last night. The rainfall during the day was not so heavy as it seemed to those who were compelled to be upon the street. Up to 8 P. M. the precipitation was only .08 of an inch. The snowfall up to 10 P. M., as officially recorded at the Weather Bureau, was one-tenth of an inch. It was probably increased to half an inch by midnight.

The thermometer at THE TIMES Building showed that the highest temperature of the day was 41° at 9 A. M. At noon, there had been a drop of 1°. After the hailstorm in the afternoon, it began to grow colder, until at midnight the mercury, at the street level, had fallen to 37°.

The snowstorm, according to the reports received at the Weather Bureau, appears to have been purely local. Philadelphia and Washington had rain during the day, but no reports of a storm came from stations to the north of New-York.

SEAMEN PROFESS RELIGION.

Interesting Services Conducted by the New-York Port Society.

The seventy-eighth anniversary of the Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen, better known as the New-York Port Society, was celebrated last night at the Marble Collegiate Church.

Despite the inclement weather, the church was crowded, and all the exercises were attentively listened to. After the preliminary religious exercises were concluded, Thomas Brouwer, Corresponding Secretary, gave a brief history of the society. He traced the development of the organization from its foundation, in 1819, to the present day. The Rev. Samuel Boult, pastor of the Mariners' Church, at Madison and Thompson Streets, followed Mr. Brouwer with a detailed account of some of the work. Mr. Boult was himself a sailor, and was converted in a sailors' chapel in London. There next followed what to the congregation was perhaps the most interesting feature of the evening. A number of sailors gave testimony of the effect of the work upon them. The nationalities represented were Swedish, Lettish, and Spanish. The men all spoke in English, but interspersed between their talks were hymns sung in their native tongue by choirs of their compatriots.

The address of the evening was delivered by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, pastor of the Collegiate Church, on the text: "And He went forth by the seaside." "It warms my heart," said Dr. Burrell, "to hear these men from all parts of the world sing the praises of God as we do." The speaker then disputed the assertion made that the Port Society was the oldest society of its kind in the world. "I," he exclaimed, "represent one 1,800 years older. It was founded in the far East, and the name of its founder was Jesus Christ. James, John, and Peter were sailors, and the Saviour went down to the seaside to save them and their fellow-men. The Church is a port society. It reaches out to save every storm-tossed mariner on the sea of life."

DOCK HANDS ORGANIZE HERE.

McHugh, the International Delegate, Predicts Shorter Hours.

Edward McHugh, the delegate of the International Federation of Ship, Dock, and River Workers of London, has sent to headquarters a report of his work in organizing the longshoremen in this city and Brooklyn.

He says that the men are showing an immense interest in the movement, and the idea of internationally federating and joining hands with all nationalities against the common enemy is taking here with avidity. Four branches of the American Longshoremen's Union have been organized, one at Irving Hall in Brooklyn, and three in New-York, and the men meet weekly or semi-weekly.

McHugh goes on to say that owing to the fact that there has been no union here for years the men have been forced to work longer hours than formerly, and for sixty-five hours work a week they get only sixty hours' pay. By this system, says McHugh, $4,500 a day is taken out of the pockets of the men. But all this, he predicts, will be stopped, and that quickly.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Ian Maclaren" will lecture this afternoon at the Empire Theatre.

—Huberman, the young violinist, and Sieveking, the pianist, will entertain at Mrs. W. C. Whitney's musicale Dec. 30.

—Mme. Eames will sing Marguerite in "Faust" at Philadelphia, Dec. 16. She appears with Damrosch's company.

—Frank Smithson has arrived from London to act as stage manager of "The Girl from Paris," which follows "The Mandarin" at the Herald Square Theatre next Monday.

—Augustin Daly will manage the benefit performance of the German Poliklinik, at the Metropolitan Opera House, Dec. 17. He will be assisted by Managers Albert Bial, Max Blieman, A. Philipp, and Daniel Frohman.

—Marcus R. Mayer, acting as agent for George Edwardes, has completed arrangements by which "The Mandarin," De Koven and Smith's new comic opera, now running at the Herald Square Theatre, will follow "The Geisha" at Daly's Theatre, London. The libretto and music have been sent over.

—The Sunny Side Barefoot Mission will be given a benefit performance at the Carnegie Lyceum to-morrow night. Two one-act plays by Burr McIntosh will be presented—"Look Pleasant; or, I Want My Wife" and "The Colonel's Ward." In the last, Mr. McIntosh will appear as the Colonel, Edwin W. Kolf will sing, and Percita, the child actress, will appear.

POSTAL CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

New Branch of the National Organization Formed in This City.

A large meeting of Post Office clerks was held yesterday afternoon at Central Turn Verein Hall, in East Sixty-seventh Street, to organize a branch of the National Association of Post Office Clerks.

The meeting was called after more than 1,000 clerks and employes of higher grades had signed a statement to the effect that better results could be accomplished in the interests of all the employes in the classified service of the New-York Post Office.

The new association for all the employes in the classified service, the statement continues, will be in full accord and harmony with the National Association, knowing that the old National branch, as at present constituted in this city, has shown itself hostile to all efforts of the National Association and to the interests of the clerks.

Among the first to sign the statement were Assistant Postmaster Gaylor and T. A. Jardine, the Auditor.

The meeting elected Otto J. Weis as temporary Chairman and S. L. McLaughlin temporary Secretary, and a committee was appointed to draft by-laws.

The constitution of the new association states that its aims are to better the condition of the clerks and to remedy existing evils, among which are long hours of work, unequal pay, and unfair classification. Some clerks through political influence get salaries of $1,200, and do not do more or higher class work than others who get $600.

As soon as Congress meets the bill grading the salaries of clerks according to their merits will again be introduced. Mr. Weis said that, according to statistics taken by Mr. Shepherd, Chief of the Salary Allowance Division, the proposed grading of clerks' salaries would not cost the Government any more.

Among the speakers were Edward M. Morgan, Superintendent of City Delivery; T. A. Jardine, and Mr. Kingsley, Chief Clerk of Station R.

Special Musical Service at St. James's.

The special musical service in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, yesterday afternoon, was the first given under the direction of the new organist, Mr. Walter Henry Hall, who has just been installed to succeed the late Mr. Alfred S. Baker. Mr. Hall was formerly the organist in St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, and for the occasion yesterday he had his old St. Ann's choir with him, supplemented by some of the members of St. James's Church choir. The principal features of the service were Spohr's "Last Judgment" and the "Magnificat" in E flat, which was composed by Mr. Baker. The music was very satisfactory. The anthem, in spite of its length, was executed with skill and excellent effect. The soloists were George Dusenbury and Jack Stringer, sopranos; Marsham Cockaday, alto; W. J. Keeler, tenor, and Messrs. Walters and Brown, bassos. A large audience attended.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Callender, McAustan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits, 120 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Lines, upholstery goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Dannenberg Company, Macon, Ga.; J. Dannenberg, notions, &c., 650 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

—Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, white goods and laces, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Hall, dry goods, &c., 104 Worth Street; Stuart House.

—Hodges Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. R. Hodges, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Richmond, laces and handkerchiefs; Hotel Imperial.

—Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. B. Moody, linens and white goods, 338 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Nussbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; M. Nussbaum, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

—Plymouth Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. L. Tucker, woolens; Holland House.

—Printz, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Printz, woolens; Hotel Vendome.

—Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss S. Thal, ladies' wear, 65 Wooster Street; Holland House.

—Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Brown Thompson, furnishing goods, 65 Wooster Street; Grand Hotel.

—Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. H. Cooper, dry goods, 65 Wooster Street; Holland House.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Col. Samuel W. Fordyce of St. Louis is at the Gilsey.

—Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly of Quebec is at the St. Cloud.

—Senator Myer Nussbaum of Albany is at the Imperial.

—Congressman Walter Evans of Louisville is at the Murray Hill.

—Major Daniel D. Wheeler and Capt. M. B. Hughes, United States Army, are at the Grand.

—C. E. Fuller of Cincinnati, A. L. Scott of Washington, and E. C. Lewis of Chicago are at the Metropole.

—C. W. Dimick, E. F. Atkins, and J. A. Iasigi of Boston and Edward Wiles of Buffalo are at the Albemarle.

—Edward A. Driver and E. J. Porter of Chicago, and Louis Soleliac of Allentown, Penn., are at the Buckingham.

—Capt. C. P. G. Hicks of the British Navy and Judge Lysander Hill and Norman B. Read of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Frederick Bode of Chicago, Dr. J. V. Gallagher of Cleveland, and H. J. Carson of Oakland, Cal., are at the Netherland.

—W. Pritchard Morgan, M. P., of England, George E. Leighton of St. Louis, and Mme. Lillian Nordica are at the Waldorf.

—Lady Cecilia Rose of Florida, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt Lyman of Nahant, and E. B. Miller of New-York are at the Brevoort House.

—J. Read Whipple and George W. Smith of Boston, S. B. Wilcox of Troy, and Joseph A. Wolf of Providence are at the Manhattan.

—Louis W. Pratt of Albany, W. F. Burrows of Chicago, John B. Sewell, Jr., of Buffalo, and C. L. Tilden of Boston are at the Hoffman.

—S. N. D. North and J. S. Cobb of Boston, E. F. Emory of Utica, and Charles S. Stevenson of Washington are at the Park Avenue.

—L. E. White of Syracuse, Elmore Willets of Washington, R. F. Gray of Raleigh, N. C., and Eugene Underwood of Chicago are at the Marlborough.

—Frederick B. Lovejoy, H. H. Fay, W. R. Crawford, Allen B. Forbes, and H. S. Boutell of Chicago, and J. H. Hutchings of Galveston are at the Holland.

—C. F. Peters of Buffalo, J. M. Thayer of Rochester, Charles A. McNair of St. Louis, J. B. Brown of Chicago, and Robert Nourse of Washington are at the Grand Union.

—Senator Richard F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, ex-Gov. Charles Foster of Ohio, ex-Congressman William W. Crapo of Massachusetts, ex-Mayor Jacob Amos of Syracuse, Ethan Allen Hitchcock of St. Louis, and J. Ross Robertson of Toronto are at the Fifth Avenue.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William H. Harbeck.

William H. Harbeck of this city, who died in Paris, in the Continental Hotel, last Friday morning, had been away from home about one month, and although eighty-one years old when he undertook the voyage, he was vigorous and hearty. He became ill about ten days ago. Mr. Harbeck was born in this city, and was the son of Henry and Deborah Harbeck. He inherited a prosperous business from his father, but before this he had begun manufacturing barrel staves for export. His business grew so large that he began to build his own ships to transport his goods in. He acquired so large a business that by 1860 he had sixteen ships sailing between this city and various South American and East Indian ports. With his brother, John H. Harbeck, he built, in 1864, the great stores in Brooklyn between Fulton and Wall Street Ferries. Here he built wharves for his vessels. He took great interest in fine trotting horses, and was a companion often of Commodore Vanderbilt in Saratoga drives. Up to fifteen years ago he lived at 309 Fifth Avenue. After that most of his time was passed abroad, and when he was in this city he stopped at hotels, his house having been sold. Mr. Harbeck leaves a wife, one daughter, Mrs. Evelyn Auffmordt, who lives

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents of corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 457 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

To the holders of Mercantile Trust Company's Receipts for Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that, under the provisions of the amended Plan of Reorganization, dated July 10th, 1896, on and after December 1st, 1896, the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City, will, upon presentation and verification of their Certificates for Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds, deliver to the holders thereof in exchange therefor, the First Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co., deposited with them; also, $312.00 of the Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co.'s Capital Stock for each Bond deposited.

Coupons due June 1st and December 1st, 1896, will be then paid, as stamped (2 per cent.), upon presentation to the Mercantile Trust Company.

Certificates of deposit surrendered must be left with the Trust Company for verification.

Under the Bondholders' Agreement, there will be collected from each Bond $5.00 toward defraying the expenses incurred in the Reorganization.

J. T. GRANGER, Secretary, No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

G. M. DODGE, Chairman,
GEO. M. PULLMAN,
FRANKLIN B. LORD,
HARRY WALTERS,
SIDELL TILGHMAN,
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
} Reorganization Committee.

NEW LOAN.

City of Boston, Mass.
$1,500,000
3 1-2 % 40-YEARS
Rapid Transit Bonds,
DUE 1936.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
FOR SALE BY
Zimmermann & Forshay,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

Norfolk & Western Railroad
REORGANIZATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Reorganization Committee will purchase at their face value the following Coupons, which matured prior to March 1st, 1895, upon presentation at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company:

Norfolk & Western Debenture Bonds of 1892
Roanoke and Southern First Mortgage Bonds

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
New-York, November 24, 1896.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY who deposit the same with all unpaid coupons on or before DECEMBER 31, 1896, with the FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., N. Y., or the GLOBE NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON, MASS., under the Reorganization Agreement dated Nov. 18, 1896, will receive from the undersigned Committee cash for the coupon maturing Dec. 1, 1896, attached to such bonds.

The coupon which matured June 1, 1896, was paid by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, with money provided by the Receiver. All June coupons not yet presented will, on presentation to the Trustee, be paid.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of the Manhattan Trust Co. and Old Colony Trust Co., who deposit such certificates on or before December 31, 1896, with said Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. or Globe National Bank, under said Reorganization Agreement, with the coupon maturing Dec. 1, 1896, will receive from the undersigned Committee cash for such coupon.

New-York, Nov. 28, 1896.
R. G. ROLSTON,
HENRY AMY,
HENRY K. McHARG,
} Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A canvass of important commission houses shows that there is general expectation that we shall have a featureless stock market pending the meeting of Congress.

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Some activity may be counted on from the bear faction, but that is not such a dreadful threat as it might be. They have thumped away at quotations persistently a long time, and what they have accomplished is insignificant. It is not a new Wall Street record, however, to go a-fishing for a whale only to catch a minnow.

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By the time feverish apprehensions over Washington possibilities are disposed of we will probably have reached a period when railway earnings will begin to show general increases. Though professional bear "point" distributors pooh-pooh the fact, such increases are bound to come.

***

Net changes in stocks last week of 1 per cent or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2	Lake Shore	1
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	2¼
Col. & H. Con. 3d in. paid	1¼	U. S. Cordage pf.	1
Gt. Northern pf.	2	U. S. Cordage gtd.	1¾

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Tobacco	1	Nat. Lead	1⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1¼
Chicago Gas	1⅝	N. J. Central	3¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅝	N. & W. pf., all in. paid	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅛	Pacific Mail	1
Consol. Gas	5¼	P. & R., all in. pd.	1⅞
Del. & Hudson	1½	Pullman Car	1¼
Denver & R. G. pf.	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅛
Erie	1	U. S. Leather	1⅜
Ill. Steel	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas	3¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Lo., N. A. & C. pf.	1¼		
Manhattan	1		

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Dock & I. 5s	2	Or. R. & N. con. 5s	2
C. Pac. 6s, 1898	1	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Chi. & Ind. Coal 1st	4	P., S. & L. E. 1st	2
E. T., Va. & Ga. div. 5s	1	St. P. 1st South	1¼
F. & P. M. gen. 6s	3	St. P., M. & M., Montana 4s	1
N. Y. C. 1st c.	1⅝	Tenn. C. & I., 1st Birm	1½
Nor. Pac. 1st c.	1	U. Pac. 1st, 1896	1
N. Pac. col. tr. notes	1½	U. Pac. 1st, 1898	1
Ohio South. 1st	2	W. Shore 1st tr. 5s	2
Or. Imp. cert.	1⅝		

BONDS DECLINED.

Cen. of N. J. gen.	1	Northwest. con	1
C. & O. P. 1st, L. 1½		P. & R. 1st pf. inc., all in. pd.	1½
Den. & R. G. 4s	1	P. & R. 2d pf. inc., all in. pd.	1¼
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	2	P. & R. 3d pf. inc., all in. pd.	1¾
K. Pac. con., t. r.	1	St. P. 1st C. & Mo. R. 5s	1
M., K. & T. 5s	1	S. V. & N. E. 4s	2
L. S. & M. S. con. 2	1	Wabash 1st D. & C.	1½
Met. Elev. 1st	1½		
Minn. & St. L. 1st	1		
Mo., K. & E. 1st	2		
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1¼		

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The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Nov. 30, '95.
American Cotton Oil	15	14¾	18¾
American Cotton Oil pf.	55½	55½	68
American Express	111½	111	..
Am. Spirits Mfg.	14¾	12¾	..
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33¼	29¾	..
American Sug. Refineries	118¾	116⅝	101⅝
American Sug. Refineries pf.	103	103	99
American Tobacco	76⅝	75¼	81¾
American Tobacco pf.	101¼	101	100
Ann Arbor pf.	23	23	..
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	15¾	14⅛	..
A., T. & S. F. pf.	24¼	22⅝	..
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	18	17¼	50
Bay State Gas	11½	10	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	22	20½	..
Brooklyn Union Gas	96	93	..
Buf., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	60	60	..
Canadian Pacific	49¼	48⅝	66½
Canadian Southern	57	57	..
Central Pacific	16¼	16⅛	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	16½	18⅜
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	79⅜	78	84¼
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	41	..	..
Chicago Gas	74⅜	72⅜	62¾
Chicago Great Western	5⅞	5½	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	76¼	74⅛	75½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	129¾	128⅜	127½
Chicago & Northwestern	103	103½	100½
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	150	150	151
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	70½	69	75
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	30½	30¼	41½
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	1⅝	1⅝	4½
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	2⅜	2⅜	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	25½	30¾
Col. & H. V. Coal, 3d in. pd.	5½	4¼	..
Col., Hock. Valley & Toledo	18⅝	17½	17½
Col., H. Valley & Toledo pf.	54	54	..
Consolidated Gas Company	168	160½	148½
Delaware & Hudson	127⅜	126¾	127
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	43¾	43¾	47⅜
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	10¾	10¾	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of New-York	100½	100½	95
Erie	16¾	15½	..
Erie 1st pf.	36⅞	35½	..
First & Pere Marquette pf.	30	30	..
General Electric	33¾	31¾	31¼
Great Northern pf.	122	120	..
Illinois Central	95	95	99½
Illinois Steel Co.	51½	49¾	76⅞
Iowa Central	8⅝	8½	10
Iowa Central pf.	29⅝	29½	35
Laclede Gas	28⅜	21	22½
Laclede Gas pf.	75½	72	79
Lake Erie & Western	18½	18½	22
Lake Shore	152½	151	149⅞
Long Island	84½	84½	85
Louisville & Nashville	51	49¾	53
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi.	1	¼	27
Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf.	2¾	1	27
Manhattan Con	97⅞	95½	100⅜
Metropolitan Traction	110	109	110
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20	20	22¾
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	48	48	..
Minnesota Iron	69⅜	69⅜	69
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13¾	13⅜	13½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	29¼	28⅝	30½
Missouri Pacific	23¾	22¼	29⅝
Mobile & Ohio	22½	22¼	20½
National Lead Company	25½	25	30½
National Lead Company pf.	90⅝	88	91
National Linseed Oil	16½	16	23
National Starch 1st pf.	56¼	56¼	..
New-Jersey Central	106⅜	103½	107
New-York Central	95⅜	94⅞	100½
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	12½	12½	..
New-York, Lack. & Western	117⅜	117	..
New-York, Sus. & West.	10¼	10	10¾
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	28½	26⅞	32¼
Norfolk & Western, all in. pd.	12	12	..
Norfolk & West. pf., all in. pd.	18	18	..
North American	5¼	5	5
Northern Pacific, all in. pd.	15¾	15	..
Northern Pacific pf., all in. pd.	25½	24⅝	..
Northern Pacific pf., wh. iss.	34⅞	33⅜	..
Ontario Mining	10	10	..
Ontario & Western	15¾	15⅜	15½
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	17⅜	17⅜	..
Pacific Mail	26¾	26	30⅜
Phil. & Reading, all in. pd.	30⅜	28¼	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	14⅞	14¼	17½
Pullman Palace Car Company	157	156¼	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10¾	10¾	12¾
St. Paul & Omaha	46½	42⅝	47½
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	126	124	129½
Silver certificates	65¼	65⅛	67½
Standard R. & T.	12½	12¼	..
Southern Pacific	15⅜	15½	22
Southern Railway pf.	10⅞	10	11
Southern Railway pf.	30	28¾	34½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	29⅜	28¾	33⅜
Texas Pacific	10¼	9⅞	9
Union Pacific	10⅜	9¼	9
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	2½	2½	5
United States Cordage	6⅝	6	6⅞
United States Cordage pf.	12⅜	12¼	..
United States Cordage gtd.	25½	24	..
United States Leather	10⅝	8¾	10⅜
United States Leather pf.	66¾	59¼	63⅜
United States Rubber	27⅝	25	36
United States Rubber pf.	81½	80	94
Wabash	7	6⅞	7½
Wabash pf.	17	16	19¼
Western Union Beef	6¾	6¾	8
Western Union Telegraph	87⅞	86¼	87⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8⅝	8¼	14¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	32½	32½	42½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1 @3 per cent., with the average of loans about 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates 4@4¾ per cent. for highest grade indorsed bills receivable, 4¾ @5½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good single names four to six months to run.

The Bank of England gained £371,911 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 52.53, became 53.54. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 609,000f. in gold and 653,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.83¼@$4.83½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86½ for demand, $4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c premium. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—55c premium.

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A Boston banking authority writes:

With the stock market speculation in a state of stagnation the exhibits of increased Clearing House exchanges must be construed as representing general business improvement. At the same time money continues to pour into Eastern centres from the interior, and is far and away in excess of demand. Each day adds to the evidence of monetary ease—indeed, the market is in a semi-"druggy" position. Three million dollars was loaned on call in New-York one day this week at 2 per cent., and in Boston good borrowers obtained call money freely at 3 per cent. As low as 3 per cent. is quoted on short-time loans, and commercial paper passed readily at 4½@5½ per cent. on good notes.

A year ago gold exports were much in evidence. The total for the week corresponding with this was $5,800,000, and the total from the beginning of the movement, Nov. 11, to Nov. 30 was $12,500,000. Moreover, while the currency movement had turned in favor of the New-York banks to some extent, transfers of funds through the Sub-Treasury continued, a loss of $660,000 having been reported from this cause in the week a year ago, and the banks also lost heavily on transactions with the Sub-Treasury in ordinary business. Two years ago this week the payment by the Government bond syndicate for the new issue of 4s was reflected in a very heavy loss by the banks in Sub-Treasury transactions, a loss which caused a net falling behind on the week's money movement of $41,050,000 by the banks that week, and was shown further in a loss of $13,806,800 in surplus reserve on the bank statement of the same week.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 3½ per cent., and for thirty-day bills 3¼ per cent. Gold and silver were quiet. The stock market was dull. Consols advanced 1. American railroad securities were inanimate. The declines were as follows: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred and Denver & Rio Grande preferred, each, 2; Illinois Central, 1¾; Louisville & Nashville and Northern Pacific, each, 1½; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé common, Denver & Rio Grande common, Norfolk & Western, and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific common, each, 1¼; New-York, Lake Erie & Western and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific preferred, each, 1; Central Pacific, ¾; and Union Pacific, ½.

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The following is from The London Statist, received here yesterday—and is noteworthy for the reason that The Statist is usually a devoted bear on American securities:

"The British demand for American railway securities has been a great disappointment to those who anticipated large buying orders. As will be seen from the telegram from our Commissioner in the United States, a slow but steady improvement may be looked for in that country, and consequently careful buying of the best American securities may prove profitable. We believe, however, that intending investors will do well to still wait a while. Early in 1897 it is probable that a gold outflow from the United States will again occur, and that American holders of securities will be disposed to sell. The opportunity should then be taken to purchase bonds of a safe character, and giving a relatively high yield compared with securities of a similar character in this and other countries. After the improvement in the price of shares a setback may occur, but investors would be well advised to confine their interest to well-secured bonds."

PROSPECTS IN THE WEST.

President E. T. Jeffrey of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad said yesterday to a NEW-YORK TIMES representative, in discussing the Western business situation and the prospects of a revival throughout that section of the country:

"The people of the West are naturally very much disappointed over the result of the election. They worked for the election of Mr. Bryan, and their hopes were on that side. But the business men of the West are patriots just as much as those of the East, and they will accept the decision of the majority without question, and will not hesitate to go forward with their enterprises with renewed vigor and strength.

"It has taken a little time for the West to recover from its disappointment, and that has in some measure retarded things. But I look for a good revival in business to make itself felt before many weeks more. The political question settled, means that doubt is cleared away—that a foundation has been laid on which future operations and business can be based. Before the election we did not know how we stood. Now that uncertainty is past. We have a fixed basis for business.

"The better feeling in the business world, the certainty with which business men may work, must give us great improvement in trade throughout the country. It must give us a business revival. And that section of which Colorado is the centre must feel this improvement as much as any other part of the country. That section is, of course, not an agricultural one. But its mineral resources are greater than anywhere else in the United States. The great gold and silver mines, the coal and iron deposits, the marble veins, all go to make it a most important and naturally wealthy country. And the comparatively small development of these resources make it a region where the effects of the election—a business revival and a stimulated demand—should be felt largely.

"To my mind, the most important result of this election, the result that will most benefit the Western country, is the decision by the people that everywhere in the United States there shall be law and protection for property. That is what is going to bring the capital of the East and of Europe to the West. That is what is going to develope our country and make it rich in production.

"I do not think the Western people realize this yet. But I can see it, and I do not hesitate to proclaim it. You cannot induce capital to come into enterprises when that capital is fearful of its own safety. The people of this country have decided that protection shall be given to property and investments. That assurance is going to clear away the timidity of capital that has so hindered business in the past few years. And the Western country, with its undeveloped resources, is going to benefit most of all by the influx of capital that will come as a result.

"As to Western railroad business, so far it has shown no betterment. The reports from our own road have compared unfavorably with those of the same period last year. This has been due partly to the fact that as yet there has been only a slight revival in trade, and partly because of the Leadville labor troubles. In another month or two the improvement in business will be well under way, and I believe that within a very short time the earnings of the railroads will be showing good increases.

"I do not think the Western roads will do much in the way of extensions or renewals for some little time yet. They will wait for the new Administration to be installed, and to state its future policy regarding both foreign and domestic affairs, and for some evidence on the part of Congress as to its agreement or disagreement with this policy. Then the railroads will be better able to decide as to the future.

"You can confidently count on the West sharing largely in the prosperity in store for the whole country. Western business will improve steadily from now on. New enterprises will be launched with the aid of reassured and confident capital. The production of the West will be largely increased. And the railroads will benefit by all this improvement."

QUITE ENGLISH, YOU KNOW.

Speculators out in Chicago are in high spirits over a new discovery. The Chicago Tribune shows them how very English they are. This is the way The Tribune puts it:

In The London Financial Times of Nov. 13 there was a column editorial which was mainly devoted to a roast of Charles T. Yerkes, but in which the Chicago Stock Exchange was spoken of as an organization which promptly shut up whenever one of the stocks dealt in got in any trouble. All of this is interesting in view of the cablegrams from London regarding the "rig" worked on the Stock Exchange in London in the case of the Lady Hampton mines. Some of the brokers on the Exchange attempted to wreck Houston, the owner of the mines, by selling shares short before they had been allotted. The shares were all allotted to friends of Houston, and those selling the stocks short found it impossible to make deliveries. The price of the shares was thereupon forced up to £300. This is where the feature of the story comes in. The Settlement Committee of the London Stock Exchange "has ordered a halt, postponing the settlement day fixed for to-morrow, and the wreckers who were caught short have secured temporary relief until the next meeting of the committee, which takes place Dec. 28. The committee was induced to postpone the settlement for two reasons, the first being that if it had not interfered there would undoubtedly have been several heavy failures, and second, that legal proceedings will probably be taken which promise to be exceedingly sensational."

Some of the members of the Chicago Stock Exchange would like explained in what way this action differs from the action of the Chicago Stock Exchange following the failure in the speculation in Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit.

ONE REASON WHY.

Most London journals that devote columns to the abuse of American securities are run in the interest of South African mining speculators. It does not suit Mr. Barney Barnato's plans to have investment opportunities here pointed out.

IRON ADVANCES ABROAD.

Says the British Iron Trade Review:

The iron market at Glasgow has been strong, and the price of warrants has further advanced. Makers have also raised quotations for special brands 6d. to 1s. to ton. A large business has been done, and the investing public has been more in evidence than for a long time past.

The demand for manufactured steel and iron is still expanding, though not in a corresponding ratio to the movement in raw iron, which is to a great extent accounted for by the present activity being the outcome of a home demand, viz.: for shipbuilding, as regards which iron is practically a thing of the past. The manufactured iron trade is now largely dependent on export business, and buyers abroad as yet are hardly inclined to pay the advanced prices. Nor is this the only factor with which they have now to reckon, as they are watching our trade with foreign countries. Many orders in the hands of merchants on this side at the present time are impracticable, owing to the great advance in freights which has recently taken place. These points, however, will adjust themselves in time, and eventually a larger bulk of business should be forthcoming, partly on account of the previous temporary cessation in buying, and also owing to the fact that trade generally is improving all over the world after a lengthened period of depression.

Summed up, the present position is this: Owing to a very considerable rise in freights, &c., the cost of raw material has advanced, and shipbuilding has received an immense impetus. This of itself appears sufficient to sustain the market for some time to come, and to support prices at the present level. But, in addition, there is every appearance of an active demand for export so soon as certain economic features have had time to adjust themselves to the new conditions of things, and when this on the top of the existing trade, a further expansion in trade and advance in prices seems likely.

WALL STREET TALK.

It is unwarranted for anybody (whether an inside broker or an outside speculator) to base transactions on the theory that the New-York Stock Exchange can be induced to wink at crookedness.

Governors of the Stock Exchange may not be given to parading their plans, but only foolish people can believe that there will be halting or hesitation when once an official policy is determined upon.

Doubly silly is he who assumes risks, direct or remote, on any notion that a low standard of Stock Exchange morality can prevail, or—when detected—be permitted.

Some searchlight days may be just ahead.

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Said a prominent commission broker yesterday: "The public is doing nothing to speak of. The market is all professional, and Mr. Well is the controlling factor. Mr. Keene and Mr. Cammack seem to be waiting. The room traders are all bears, and there are not enough outside orders to keep the market stiff."

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Dividend rumors are the feature of the Street's gossip. Ontario and Western is slated for a division of profits after the 1st of January. The management talks of a surplus for the year of considerably over 1 per cent.

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There are also rumors of a dividend on Rubber common. The Directors meet Dec. 3 to take action on the matter. Officials of the company report excellent business and a reduction in operating expenses. Orders are said to have increased largely since the election.

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The Supreme Court decision in the Laclede Gas case is due to-day. There was considerable trading in the stock on Saturday by houses with Washington connections, which may mean—several things.

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The rumors regarding a Vanderbilt-Morgan control for the Long Island Road seem to be without foundation. But the belief in a suspension of dividends is quite general throughout the Street.

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Many and varied are the stories on Sugar. Here are some examples: Most of the speculative stock is in the Street, and the holdings of insiders are smaller than for a year past. During October the company's net earnings averaged $150,000 per day—although rumor does not tell whether these came from sugar sales or speculation. The company has done 30 per cent. better business in November than was expected. The dividend to be declared in December will probably have an extra one tagged to it.

These are only a few of the current "tips." You will probably meet with others.

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Cynicism with Dimock & Co. is a fine art. In their current letter to clients they suggest that the recent election really accomplished little, saying:

There is no mystery about a sound currency. A child can understand the laws governing it. Nearly every Government in Europe obeys them. The Congress of the United States enjoys the pre-eminent distinction among enlightened assemblages of a practical ignorance on the subject which is only less complete than its complacency. A victory of twenty-three States to twenty-two, or which would have been changed to defeat by a transfer of about 10 per cent. of the Electoral vote, is not sufficiently overwhelming to sleep on. A little negligence, a little log rolling, a little trust coddling, a little tariff tinkering, and the victory will vanish.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$7,100,815
Corresponding week 1895	7,335,143
Since Jan. 1, 1896	403,448,780
Corresponding period 1895	480,547,829
Exports of Domestic Merchandise.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$7,721,265
Corresponding week 1895	7,420,408
Since Jan. 1, 1896	324,640,817
Corresponding period 1895	311,289,325
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	\$143,072
Corresponding week 1895	35,870
Since Jan. 1, 1896	85,439,138
Corresponding period 1895	26,818,287
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$1,111,134
Corresponding week 1895	3,894,838
Since Jan. 1, 1896	99,194,180
Corresponding period 1895	120,255,300

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in reserve of $2,106,050. The banks now hold $31,411,625 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $8,856,200, an increase in specie of $437,600, an increase in legal tenders of $5,253,200, an increase in deposits of $14,389,000, and a decrease in circulation of $113,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Nov. 28, 1896.	Nov. 21, 1896.	Nov. 30, 1895.
Loans	$468,818,200	$454,962,000	$490,028,800
Specie	76,613,000	76,175,400	66,151,500
Legal tenders	77,457,200	72,204,000	82,658,800
Net deposits	490,634,300	476,295,300	520,788,000
Circulation	20,218,000	20,331,900	13,961,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Nov. 28, 1896.	Nov. 21, 1896.	Nov. 30, 1895.
Specie	$76,613,000	$76,175,400	$66,151,500
Legal tenders	77,457,200	72,204,000	82,658,800
Total reserve	$154,070,200	$148,379,400	$148,810,300
Reserve required against deposits	122,658,575	119,078,825	130,197,000
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$31,411,625	$29,305,575	$18,613,300

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$31,411,625	1891	$14,882,350
1895	18,613,300	1890	382,350
1894	52,220,800	1889	1,891,850
1893	76,096,900	1888	10,076,550
1892	6,726,350	1887	5,845,725

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¼@65⅝. Sales of 27,000 ounces made during the week at 65⅛@65¼, with the last sale at 65¼, a decline of ¼.

Commercial price of bar silver, ⅛c higher, at 65½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars unchanged at 50⅝c.

Bar silver in London, 29 15-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $79,737,065, and the exports for the same period, $50,912,113. The net imports, therefore, have been $28,824,952. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $58,619,086; in 1894, $60,116,793, and in 1893, $8,604,053.

RANGE OF THE WEEK'S PRICES.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Saturday, Nov. 21:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
American Cotton Oil	15	14¾	15	—
American Cotton Oil pf.	55½	55½	55½	+½
American Spirits Mfg.	14¾	12¾	13¾	—
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	33¼	29¾	31⅝	+2
American Sugar Refs.	118¾	116¾	117¾	+⅞
American Tobacco	76⅝	75¼	75¼	—1
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	15⅜	14	14⅜	—⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	24¼	22⅝	23⅜	—⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	18	17¼	17½	—
Bay State Gas	11½	10	10¼	—½
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	16½	16¾	—⅜
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	79⅝	78	78¼	—⅛
Chicago Gas	76⅜	72⅜	72½	—1¾
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	76¼	74⅛	74⅜	—1¾
Chi. & Northwestern	103	103¾	104½	—
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	70½	69	69¼	—⅝
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	30½	30⅛	30⅜	+⅛
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	18¾	17½	18	—¾
Con. Gas Co.	168	160½	161	—5¼
Delaware & Hudson	127⅜	126¼	126¾	—½
Erie	16¾	15½	15⅝	—
Erie 1st pf.	36⅞	35½	35½	—1⅜
General Electric	33¾	31¾	32	—⅞
Illinois Steel Co.	51½	49¾	50¼	—1½
Laclede Gas	28¾	24	24	—3¼
Lake Shore	152½	151	152½	+½
Louisville & Nashville	51	49⅛	49¼	—¾
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.	2¾	1	1⅛	—1⅝
Manhattan Con.	97⅝	95½	95⅞	—1
Metropolitan Traction	110	109	109¾	+½
Missouri Pacific	23¼	22¼	22¾	—½
National Lead Co.	26½	25	25¼	—1⅜
New-Jersey Central	106⅜	103½	103⅝	—3¼
New-York Central	95⅜	94⅞	95	—
N. Y., Sus. & West.	10¼	10	10	—
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	28½	26⅞	27	—¾
Northern Pacific	15⅜	15	15	—⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	25½	24½	24⅝	—¾
Nor. Pac. pf., wh. iss.	34⅞	33⅜	33⅝	—¾
Ontario & Western	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	—¾
Pacific Mail	26¾	26	26	—1
Phil. & Reading	30⅜	28¼	28⅞	—1⅝
Pullman P. C. Co.	157	156¼	156¼	—1¼
St. Paul & Omaha	46½	42⅝	45¼	+2¼
Southern Railway	10¾	10	10	—⅝
Southern Railway pf.	30	28¼	28¼	—1½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	29⅜	28¼	28⅜	—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales of realty at auction are scheduled to be held to-day:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 10 Eldridge Street, east side, 109.7 feet north of Division Street, 20 by 65.6, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,800.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 122 and 124 Manhattan Avenue, east side, 17.3 feet north of One Hundred and Fifth Street, each 17 by 70, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $10,350.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 720 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 202.4 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 16.6 by 62, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,000.

By James L. Wells, auction sale, Vyse estate, 198 lots east of Southern Boulevard, near One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, on Jennings, Bryant, and Longfellow Streets.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Eliot Norton, referee, Nagle Avenue, north side, 100 feet east of Hawthorne Street, 100 by 100.

By Frank Yoran, foreclosure sale, William J. Moran, referee, 140 West Sixty-third Street, south side, 550 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,700; prior mortgage, $17,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of Maria L. Travers, Dec'd.

THURSDAY, December 3d, 1896.

455 Lots

IN THE

24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY,

FRONTING ON

Webster, Norwood, Hull, and Perry Aves., Woodlawn Road, 205th, 206th, and 207th Sts.,

INCLUDING 52 LOTS

Adjoining the Northerly end of Bronx Park, (the site of the Botanical Garden.)

The above properties will be sold at auction on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3D, 1896,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, L't'd, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

By Order of

Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Wm. A. Duer, Esq., } Executors.

Terms.—60 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one year at 5 per cent. interest.

Titles.—Guaranteed by The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company free of charge.

Take Fordham and Bedford Park Trolley, or New-York and Harlem R. R. to Bedford Park Station.

BOOK-MAPS and further information can be obtained at the office of Messrs. Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, 115 Broadway, Attorneys for the Executors, or of the Auctioneer.

1 MADISON AV. 9 PINE STREET.

Also of Mrs. AGNES K. MURPHY-MULLIGAN, 777 Tremont Av. (5342)

James L. Wells, Auct'r,

At 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,

MONDAY, NOV. 30, 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

ABSOLUTE SALE 198 CITY LOTS VYSE ESTATE,

23d and 24th Wards, New-York City.

These Lots are desirably situated east of

SO. BOULEVARD, NEAR 172D ST.

On Jennings, Bryant, and Longfellow Sts., all readily accessible by

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, WEST FARMS OR WESTCHESTER AV. TROLLEY CARS

leaving L Station at 3d Av. and 129th St. every minute to this property.

Streets graded. City improvements at hand. Property rapidly building up with handsome houses. NOW is the time to buy for investment or homes.

SALE ABSOLUTELY UNRESERVED. EASY TERMS, TITLES INSURED FREE.

Send for maps to James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty Street, N. Y.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

Sells at auction, Tuesday, Dec. 1st, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

EXECUTRIX'S SALE.

217 East 40th Street,

near 3d Av., four-story brick dwelling and stable on rear; lot 25x98.9.

B. F. McCahill and E. J. McGean, Attys.

Maps from Philip A. Smyth, 11 Pine St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate

who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices, 146 Broadway, N. Y.; 26 Court St., Brooklyn; N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.; 150 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL,.....$2,500,000.

SURPLUS,.....$2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY, 4 and 6 Warren St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A— GREENFIELD,

46 West 73d St.

A beautiful apartment, occupying entire floor, 50x90; eleven rooms and bath; new decorations; open plumbing; two elevators; steam heat, hot water, gas range; location unsurpassed.

L. J. PHILLIPS & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

BARRINGTON,

40 East 25th Street (Madison Square.) One Desirable Apartment To Let.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

WESTMORELAND, 17TH ST., CORNER 4TH Av.—An apartment of nine rooms to let; completely furnished, with exception of table linen and silver. H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St.; FOLSOM BROS., 826 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—A PLOT OF LOTS IN EXCHANGE for investment property. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress in small family in the country. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 11 to 1, at 322 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A young girl with good knowledge of work would like to do chamberwork and assist with any other in private family. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 12 A. M., at 60 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; willing to assist with children and sewing; four years' city reference; city or short distance. Call, two days, 306 East 91st St., Enright's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By trustworthy North German as chambermaid and dressmaker, or maid to grown children; willing to leave the city; excellent city reference. Reliable, Box 246 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French-Swiss girl as chambermaid and seamstress; first-class references. H. S., care Mrs. Marino, 568 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or HOUSEKEEPER.—By middle-aged Protestant to do chamberwork, or as housekeeper in a small family; reference; city or country. Mrs. Beecher, 254 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; city reference. 203 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady desires to place a faithful and efficient young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Call, to-day, between 10 and 12, 126 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Protestant Swiss in private family; city preferred; city references. M. L., care of Williams, 747 9th Av.

Cooks.

COOK—PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By two young women; together or separate; one as good cook; understands all kinds of cooking; the other as parlormaid or waitress; can take butler's place; long city references from last places. M., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman as cook; first-class in French and American plain and fancy cooking; wages, $35; references; city or country. Harder, 849 7th Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook; understands all branches; first-class references; wages, $40. Address Cook, 1,020 3d Av., Advertisement Office.

COOK.—By a first-class Parisian cook in private family, or as extra for dinner parties or lunches; best city and Paris references. C. Boulard, 394 7th Av.

COOK.—By refined North German from Hamburg as experienced cook; city references. 1,444 Avenue A, between 76th and 77th Sts., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; by day or week; dinner parties or receptions; city or country; good reference. 354 West 39th St., third floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 252 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook (German Protestant) in private family; no washing; three years' city reference. Call, in the morning, 5 West 69th St.

COOK.—By a refined North German cook; steady position; in fine Christian family. 238 East 56th St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable North or Irish woman as cook and laundress; best reference. C. H., 263 West 37th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good family cook. Apply, on Monday, at present employer's, 338 Madison Av.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent American; five years in last place; wages, $35 to $45; where a kitchenmaid is kept. 529 3d Av.

COOK.—By good plain cook in private family; good reference from last employer. E. D., 166 East 56th St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By young girl as plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; reference; city or country. 345 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a very good cook; best city references; private family. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By young English cook; good references. 587 Lexington Av.; two flights up.

COOK or KITCHENMAID.—Best reference. 171 East 33d St.; ring brass bell once.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; city references. A. H., 102 West 32d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Best city reference. B. Craig, 138 East 28th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; do any kind of work; good city reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest workers on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By young Parisienne French girl as nursery governess to growing children; good references. 45 West 45th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. G. L., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent person; an excellent hairdresser and seamstress; accustomed to travelling; best of city reference. Care of Mrs. Corbett, 872 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork in small private American family; willing, obliging; best city reference; lady can be seen. C., Box 102, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; as first-class laundress; written and personal reference. A. H., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; best of city reference. Call, for two days, at 244 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By girl; best reference; no cards. Walsh, 142 West 62d St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av., fourth bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced North German to take care of one baby and one or two small children; speaks English; four years' city reference. Laven, 436 9th Av.

NURSE.—By Protestant nurse to mind grown children; best city references. Care of Mrs. Gibson, 1,074 3d Av.

NURSE GIRL.—By a North German girl, to take charge of baby in private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, CHAMBERMAID, or WAITress.—As parlormaid, chambermaid, or waitress; thoroughly competent for either situation; best reference; present employer seen. M. C., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced young woman, who understands cutting and fitting, as seamstress; would assist with children or chamberwork; best reference. 207 West 19th St.

Waitresses.

WAITING ON LADY FEW HOURS BY THE day doing little odds and ends, keeping her wardrobe in order, or attending to her in sickness. J. B., Box 115, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as thoroughly competent waitress; first-class city references. 205 East 41st St., McManus's bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; in private family; best city reference. 798 6th Av., second bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 831 East 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; excellent city reference. 68 East 76th St.

Miscellaneous.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTIC SERVants. St. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

MANICURE.—By young lady, few private customers at home or out; elite only. Miss Helen, 168 West 14th St., Rooms 1 and 2, second floor.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced in office work. Experienced or Beginner. 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced in his duties; takes full charge of dining room; excellent at cleaning silver and decorating table; very reliable; neat, sober, and industrious; first-class city reference. R., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent Englishman; age thirty-two; city or country; first-class reference from present employer. J. M., Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a highly recommended butler; several years' excellent references from one place; perfectly sober and trustworthy; tall and of neat appearance. Experienced, Box 107, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Single handed, with parlormaid; or good second man; good on silver; English; tall; excellent city reference. J. A., 148 West 37th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced butler in private family; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. Butler, 1,026 3d Av., Advertisement Office.

BUTLER.—In private family; understands his duties thoroughly; best city reference; age, 35. M. J., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN.—By Englishmen; disengaged Dec. 1; former aged 36; 2½ years' personal reference; first-class experience. T. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER — SECOND MAN. — English; aged 36; first-class experience; two and a half years' reference; disengaged on the 1st of December. T. M., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; first-class; thoroughly experienced in all duties; two years' reference. W. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a competent English butler; good care of silver taken; highest personal reference from last employer. Edmund, Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—HOUSEMAID.—By a smart English couple; expert butler and valet; wife good dressmaker; first-class reference; total abstainers. Experts, 1,152 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av., store. Butler.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent in all his duties; five years in last place; wages, $50; no objections to the country. B. C., 159 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced, reliable, highly recommended colored man; in private family. L. B., 222 West 47th St.

BUTLER.—By Belgian; understands his duties; sober and honest; city references. N., 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By first-class English butler; just landed; first-class references. A. B., Box 263, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; expert; good reference; moderate wages. Servant, 1,152 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Young; single; age, 29; good appearance; stylish driver; honest, sober, and intelligent; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; best city references; employer can be seen. Hall, 31 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced man; never had any accidents; reliable in every respect; strictly temperate; lost his position on account of family giving up horses; ten very best city references; last employer can be seen. P. Seidelman, 400 East 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Young; age, 26; thoroughly experienced; highest recommendations; total abstainer; willing and obliging; former employers can be seen. J. C., private stable, 123 West 51st St.

COACHMAN—COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By man and wife; man as coachman; wife as cook or laundress; excellent references; thoroughly understand their business; city or country; country preferred. 1,811 Lexington Av., Manes's bell.

COACHMAN.—Single; 29; fine appearance; stylish driver; good horseman; understands his business thoroughly; sober, honest; city or country; best reference. J. M., 166 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; city or country; last employer can be seen. T. M., Box 172 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for thoroughly competent coachman; lived with him nine years; best personal references from his present employer. 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Highly recommended; strictly temperate, honest, trustworthy; willing, obliging. 233 East 32d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; 35 years; single; has the best of references; last employer can be seen. Gardener, Box 172 Times Office.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young man; 25; indoors; private family; assist with waiting; five years' personal references. Henry, 397 5th Av.

SECOND MAN.—English; 22 years; good reference and experience; lady can be seen. S. W., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man (Danish) as useful man in private family; steady and sober. E. S., 48 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By colored man as waiter in private family; can give good city reference from his last employer. S. M., 131 West 30th St., second floor.

WAITER and USEFULMAN.—In private family. Gelsenhof, 931 Columbus Av.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO RECOMMEND an Italian waiter who speaks English well as first or second man. Apply, between 11 and 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 20 East 35th St.

JANITOR or CARETAKER.—Experienced married couple; office building, gentleman's place, club, or flats. John Foster, 18 High St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Moody and Sankey

IN COOPER UNION

To-day at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Overflow in Seventh Street M. E. Church, near Third Av., at 3 P. M.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Saturday next, at 11 A. M., free French Comedy. Saturday next, at 12, German Lecture.

THE BERKELEY GYMNASIUM.

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, M. D., Director, 23 West 44th St. Special class for boys under 14. Evening class for business women, Mondays, Thursdays, 8.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 FIFTH AVENUE. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL, 148 Madison Av.—Primary and Advanced Classes. Preparation for College. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET, CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS. MEN'S CLASS COMMENCES MONDAY, DEC. 7.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, MENDELSSOHN Rooms, 108 West 55th St.; strictly private lessons and private classes; see circulars.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 39th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILSON, MATTHEW W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW W. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Strong & Spear, Nos. 78 and 80 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. MINNIE I. WILSON, Executrix. STRONG & SPEAR, Attorneys for Executrix, 78 and 80 Wall Street, New-York City.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EAST THIRD STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH POWERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in such judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, on the twenty-first day of December, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Third Street, distant one hundred and seventy-one feet and four inches easterly from the easterly line of Second Avenue, at the centre of a party wall between numbers 56 and 58½ East Third Street; and running thence southerly, through the centre of said party wall, forty-four feet; thence westerly, parallel with Third Street, four inches to a fence; thence southerly, and along the fence and parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue, twenty-three feet and three inches; thence southeasterly, along the fence, twelve feet and ten and one-half inches to the northeasterly corner of a brick house; thence southerly, and parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue and along the easterly side of said house, twenty-two feet and one inch; thence westerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Third Street, along the rears of lots numbers 50, 52, 54, 56, and part of 58½ East Third Street, seventy-five feet to the easterly line of the grounds of a church fronting on Second Avenue; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, to a point distant fifty feet southerly from the southerly line of Third Street; thence on a slightly diagonal line across an alley and along a fence, thirteen feet nine inches; thence easterly, and parallel, or nearly so, with Third Street, and along a fence twenty-three feet and ten inches to the westerly line of 54 Third Street; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue along a fence and through the centre of a party wall, forty-nine feet to the southerly line of East Third Street; and thence easterly, along said southerly line, thirty-three feet nine and one-half inches to the point of beginning, as the same premises are now occupied and enclosed, be said several dimensions more or less. And also the free use and right of way of an alley three feet six inches wide, commencing at Third Street, one hundred feet east of Second Avenue, and running from said street southerly, parallel with said avenue back to the rear buildings on the premises above mentioned, which said premises are known as numbers 54 and 56 East Third Street; also the lots of ground with the buildings thereon, erected in the rear of numbers 50, 52, 54, 56, and 58½ East Third Street, and the ground and premises used for yard purposes extending to the fence, separating the rear from the front houses numbers 50 and 52 East Third Street. And also all the land and premises lying and immediately in the rear of said 58½ East Third Street, running back to the rear line of said rear houses; being part of the same land and premises devised to Abraham S. Cornwell by Catharine Weeks, by her will dated December 6, 1881.—Dated November 30th, 1896.

FORBES J. HENNESSY, Referee.

PLATT & BOWERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.

WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, New-York County.—HARRIET LAWSON, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of David Lawson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHARINE WILSON, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment, as follows: All and singular all those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Thirty-third Street, in the Twentieth (late Sixteenth) Ward of the City of New-York, adjacent to each other and taken together are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the said southerly side of Thirty-third Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said Thirty-third Street and the Tenth Avenue; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the said Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets; thence westerly along the same and parallel with said Thirty-third Street fifty feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the said Tenth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the said side of Thirty-third Street, and thence easterly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which are designated and known on a map entitled "Map of lands belonging to the late New-York Chemical Manufacturing Company," dated New-York, March, 1850, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, as Lots Nos. 79 (seventy-nine) and 80, (eighty,) said premises lying in Section 3, in Block 704, on the land map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, October 26th, 1896.

ARTHUR D. WILLIAMS, Referee.

GEORGE W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 90 and 92 West Broadway, New-York City.

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SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ROBERT C. WATSON, Francis A. Watson, and Henry R. C. Watson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William Watson, deceased, plaintiffs, against PAULINE C. GIBSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of May, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 23d day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point in the easterly line of Manhattan Avenue, distant seventeen feet and three inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of said avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street; thence running easterly and parallel with said street, and part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue seventeen feet; thence westerly again parallel with said street and part of the distance through another party wall to the easterly line of said avenue seventy feet, and thence southerly along said easterly line of said avenue seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, being the premises commonly known as Number 122 (one hundred and twenty-two) Manhattan Avenue, together with the appurtenances.—Dated New-York, October 28th, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 30th day of November, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 23rd, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ROBERT C. WATSON, Francis A. Watson, and Henry R. C. Watson, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William Watson, deceased, plaintiffs, against JANE A. HUNT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of May, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 23d day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying and being on the easterly side of Manhattan Avenue, distant thirty-four feet and three inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet; thence northerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue seventeen feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet, to Manhattan Avenue, and thence southerly along Manhattan Avenue seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the appurtenances.—Dated New-York, October 28th, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New-York City.

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CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ROBERT C. WATSON, Francis A. Watson, and Henry R. C. Watson, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William Watson, deceased, plaintiffs, against JANE A. HUNT and others, defendants.

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CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 30th day of November, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated November 23rd, 1896.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 253 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ROBERT C. WATSON, Francis A. Watson, and Henry R. C. Watson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William Watson, deceased, plaintiffs, against PAULINE C. GIBSON

NOAH, MR. MOODY'S TEXT

LIKENED SINNERS OF TO-DAY TO ANCIENT MOCKERS.

So Many Persons Tried to Get into Carnegie Hall that Two Overflow Meetings Were Held.

The great audience that filled Carnegie Hall to overflowing yesterday afternoon to hear Evangelist Moody was representative of all ages and conditions in the community. In the upper balcony men were predominant, while in other parts of the house women were more numerous. Fashionably-dressed women, young and old, were all over the house. Successful overflow meetings were held in the Calvary Baptist Church and the Central Presbyterian Church, both of which are in the vicinity of the hall.

The service began with prayer and sacred songs—"God is Light," "Awake, Awake, O Heart of Mine," and "The Day Star Hath Risen." The solo, "Rejoice with Me," was sung by Mr. Sankey. Then Mr. Birkholz led in "There'll Be No Dark Valley."

Mr. Moody announced that his sermons in Cooper Union this week would be on the three subjects—Repentance, Atonement, Regeneration. "These," said he, "are the great fundamental doctrines, and I hope to have as many of you as possible present at them all." Tickets for these addresses were then distributed around the hall by the ushers.

A prayer that the thoughts of those present might be taken away from business and that prejudice, unbelief, or lukewarmness might not hold any one back, and that righteousness might be revived throughout the land, was offered by Mr. Moody. The offering having been taken up, the Rev. Dr. Beckley prayed and the choir sang the hymns "Lead Me, Saviour," and "Saved by Grace."

Before coming to the text, which Mr. Moody took from Genesis vii., 1, the preacher read and commented upon the third chapter of the Second Epistle of Peter, the last letter that Peter wrote.

"Floods of iniquity have always brought floods of destruction," said he. "If sin and iniquity will flow on through the earth, God will meet it by a flood of destruction.

Free to Choose Life or Death.

"If a man perishes, it is because he will go against the will of God. Some say: 'Cannot God make me obedient?' I don't think that for 6,000 years you will find that God ever forced a man against his will. He could not make us free agents and then bind us. He left us to choose whether we would accept life or choose death and be banished from His presence."

Mr. Moody gave as the words of his text, "The Lord said unto Noah, Come thou and all thy house into the ark." "One hundred and twenty years before this," said he, "Noah had received the most awful communication that ever came from heaven to earth. For 2,000 years no such communication had come to man, and I don't think that there has been any communication like it since.

"God was going to destroy the world with a flood, and the call was not only to Noah, but all his family. I like to think that the promises are not only to me, but all my children.

"I have no doubt but that for these 120 years this righteous man suffered a good deal of ridicule and persecution. I have no doubt his neighbors called him an old fossil—one of those old-fashioned men who believed the word of God.

"The world has drifted away from the God that had met Adam in Eden and the God of Abel. But God did not let destruction come upon that antediluvian world without warning them. I have no doubt that Noah many a time went out to preach, and they laughed and mocked at the idea that God was going to destroy the world.

"Men in those days lived long enough to mature in their hellish plans. I don't know what would happen if men lived 1,000 years now. The wicked don't live out half the allotted time now; they die off at their thirtieth year.

Probably Had Whisky, He Says.

"We are told that there was violence in the land. No doubt they had whisky in those days—alcohol. There is always violence where there is alcohol. If they had saloons I have no doubt that Noah was a butt of ridicule in them. Many a man half drunk made a good deal of sport out of Noah and his ark.

"If some of his carpenters went into those saloons it would probably be said: 'Well, you are working for that old man Noah that talks of a deluge or storm,' and the carpenters would likely say: 'Yes, he pays promptly. But I don't believe there's going to be any deluge.'

"They might have been saved if they had listened to the preaching of that man. Men reasoned, however, in that day as they do now. Noah must have been wrong, for he was in the minority.

"If they had theatres in those days, they would have Noah ridiculed in them. If they had newspapers, you would find a picture of Noah and his ark every three months—showing how they were getting on, and if they had an Associated Press like now, every once in a while there would be the heading, 'Noah and His Folly,' and they would say: 'Noah has not got a convert yet outside of his own family, yet he goes on building the ark.' And astronomers would have said that they saw no sign of any coming storm, any coming judgment.

"If they had atheists like what we have now, they would say that there wasn't any God, anyway. If this class had been asked how the world was created, they would have said as a man told me some time ago, that the world made itself. 'How do you account for this world, how was it made?' said I. 'Why,' said he, 'force and matter worked together, and by chance the world was made.'

"'If you were thrown together like that, it's a wonder your tongue wasn't on top of your head,' said I.

"'I take out my watch and say: 'That watch made itself. Force and matter went together and out came a watch.' They won't believe the Gospel that has been tested for 6,000 years, but they will believe that kind of trash.

"Worked Out as Clear as Mud."

"I met a man in the north of Scotland who was an unbeliever. I asked him how he would account for rocks there and who made them. 'I am ashamed to have a man like you ask such a thing,' said he. 'Every schoolboy can answer that. Rocks were made out of sand.' 'And what was sand made of?' said I. 'Rocks,' said he. 'And what was the first rock made out of?' 'Sand,' said he. 'And the first sand?' I asked. 'Rocks,' he answered. He had got it worked out as clear as mud.

"In Noah's days the world had drifted off into that kind of belief of a coming storm, and they laughed and jeered and ridiculed that there was a God. There were others who believed there was a God, but they thought He was too merciful to punish sin. There are some like this today. They think that drunkards, harlots, thieves, and the righteous are coming out all alike. What we want in these days is men who can hear the voice of God when many are drifting into pantheism, deism, infidelity, and agnosticism. We want men who will take their stand and fight every inch of the ground.

"Ten days after the flood came, Noah was in the majority. I'll be in the majority some day if I stand by God.

"The last day and the last hour of us all must come soon, and if it should come to-day, would we die inside the ark or outside? It is easy to jeer at the Bible, but the hour is coming when one promise in that book will be worth more than all the wealth of New-York.

"I can imagine them all running to the ark shouting: 'Noah, Noah, let us in!' But when God has shut the door no man can open it.

"I have great respect for Noah, a man who could bring up his family and have them all stand with him and go into the ark together. He must have been a true man; he cannot have been a hypocrite. I have great respect for a man who lives so consistent and upright that his children will follow him.

"I want to speak to the heads of families that are here. Forget me as a preacher for a few minutes, and only think of me as a father. I want to say to you fathers: Are you in the ark? If not, why don't you come in? And if you are in, I would also ask: Are the children in?

"I don't think I should be lifting hallelujahs to heaven if some of my children are banished from me.

Interest of Non-Christians.

"I don't know when I have seen such interest among those not Christians as I see at the present time. I believe the breath of God is in this city.

"Am I speaking to a prayerless father or mother to-day? Won't you go home and erect a family altar and get your children into the Kingdom of God—into the ark?"

Mr. Moody told a story of two fathers whose boys were dying. One had not taught his children to pray and the other had. The last words of the first boy to his father were to ask him to pray for him, but the father couldn't pray. After the boy's death the father exclaimed: "Oh, I would give up everything I have in this world to have that boy back to make one prayer for him." The other boy died, saying that he would soon be with his Saviour, and he added: "When I die I will go straight to Jesus and tell Him that since I have been a child you have been trying to lead me to Him."

"If your children are taken from you, will you not be more happy to know that you have done everything to bring them into the ark?"

Mr. Moody's sermon concluded with an appeal for family prayer and the early training of children in spiritual matters.

The hymn, "I Hear Thy Welcome Voice," having been sung, Mr. Moody stated that he was receiving a considerable number of letters daily. Some of them were written in a cavilling spirit.

"I hope I will be given credit for earnestness and honesty," he said. "I like to meet an honest skeptic, but I have no time for trifling with eternal things. In 99 cases out of 100 these men are living in some accursed sin which they won't give up." He then read the fifty-first Psalm of David, at the close of which the Rev. Dr. Beckley pronounced the benediction.

SELF-DENIAL WEEK.

An Annual Custom of St. Andrew's Brotherhood Begins To-day.

The many thousands of members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in this country will devote an entire week, beginning to-day, to self-denial offerings for the benefit of their order. This week was officially designated for that purpose by the National Convention recently held in Pittsburg. Each member is asked to abstain from all needless expenditures for seven days; to forego luxuries and pleasures if need be, in order to be able to contribute as much as possible to the general funds of the organization.

All the missionary work at home and abroad must be paid for from the self-denial fund. The ordinary income of the Council barely meets the necessary expenses of the office, and the publication of the brotherhood paper—St. Andrew's Cross. It is the desire of the Executive Council to send this year men and delegations to visit, encourage, and revive the struggling chapters far and near. There are many weak chapters that need to be strengthened, new chapters need to be instructed, and parishes without chapters would like help in developing them.

The purpose of this order is to enlist, for the spread of Christian feeling, the young men of every Protestant Episcopal parish and mission in the United States. During the past four years "self-denial week" has put into the brotherhood treasury more than $7,000, for the special purpose of promoting missionary work within the order.

James L. Houghteling is President of the Council, and Alexander M. Hadden of Calvary Chapter, in this city, was recently made Associate Secretary of the brotherhood. The members of the Executive Committee are: J. L. Houghteling, John E. Baird, G. Harry Davis, Silas McBee, John P. Faure, William C. Sturgis, H. C. Turnbull, Jr., John W. Wood, and John Seely Ward, Jr.

In the circular letter, calling attention to "self-denial week," the Executive Committee says: "The money raised this year will be used for aggressive work in the United States. Owing to the increase in the amount of the self-denial offerings for 1895, which aggregated $3,146.17, sufficient money is in hand for the maintenance of our work in China and Japan during the coming year."

DR. RAMSAY'S NEW PASTORATE.

He Accepts the Call of a Church at Beaver, Penn.

The Harlem Presbyterian Church, 43 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, is no longer in charge of the Rev. Dr. James S. Ramsay, who, as was announced by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church at Beaver, Penn., much to the regret of most of the members of his congregation. The church was in charge yesterday of the Rev. Dr. George W. F. Birch, who will conduct the services until a new pastor is secured.

Dr. Ramsay decided to resign because of the financial strain attendant upon the administration of the affairs of his church. He also intimated that some of the members of the congregation wished to have at their head a younger man with more up-to-date methods.

Dr. Smyth, Dr. McAllister, and others of the older members of the church went before the Presbytery, and urged that Dr. Ramsay be not allowed to dissolve his connection with them, and he was pleaded with to stay, but he declined.

At yesterday's service Dr. Birch, in a prayer, asked for a continuance for Dr. Ramsay in his new field of labor of spiritual guidance, and for a new spiritual director for the church as zealous in its interests as Dr. Ramsay has been. The retiring pastor was not present at the service.

In his sermon Dr. Birch deplored the division of churches, and that there is not the unity there was when Christ gave his commission to the Apostles.

Exhibition in Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium.

Although unpretentious as athletes, some of the frequenters of the well-equipped gymnasiums maintained by the Young Men's Christian Association of this city are capable of performing feats of agility and strength that would not be discreditable to professional gymnasts. Much more attention is paid to physical exercise and instruction in the Young Men's Christian Association buildings than the general public is aware of. In the new half-million-dollar home of the West Side Branch in West Fifty-seventh Street there is one of the largest and most complete gymnasiums in the State. One of its novel features is a suspended running track, one-twentieth of a mile long. The young men connected with this branch are very proud of the new gymnasium, and they have arranged to give an informal exhibition there next Friday evening.

Meeting of the Folk-Lore Society.

The eighth annual meeting of the American Folk-Lore Society will be held in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, Tuesday, Dec. 29, with sessions as follows: Meeting of the council, 9 A. M.; transaction of business, 10 A. M.; session for reading papers, 11 to 1 and 2 to 5. Arrangements for an evening session will be announced during the meeting. Among those who will read papers are Dr. Franz Boas of New-York, Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, Washington, D. C.; Prof. D. G. Brinton, Philadelphia; Dr. A. F. Chamberlain, Worcester, Mass.; Stewart Culin, Philadelphia; Miss Alice C. Fletcher, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Robert M. Lawrence, Lexington, Mass.; W. W. Newell, Cambridge, Mass.; Harlan I. Smith, New-York, and Prof. J. S. Van Cleve, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Felix Adler's Lecture.

Prof. Felix Adler's lecture before the Society for Ethical Culture, in the Carnegie Music Hall yesterday morning, was on the subject of "The Spirit of Worship." Prof. Adler said the old forms of worship are useless. We can no longer worship a personal God; the "thee" is fiction. God, he said, is like the rising sun before it appears in view.

DR. HALL'S SCRIPTURE SERIES.

Spiritual Use of the Bible an Advance on the Literary Use.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall preached the second of his series of Sunday morning sermons on "The Spiritual Use of the Holy Scriptures" at the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, yesterday. Dr. Hall's scholarly attainments were well brought into play by the theme of his discourse, which was, "The Spiritual Use of the Scriptures Considered as an Advance Upon the Literary Use."

Like the series of sermons on subjects of timely interest now being given at Plymouth Church by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. Hall's series is attracting attention outside the limits of the church, and many people were in his congregation yesterday who are not usually seen in the pews of the old First Church.

"In the theme to-day," said Dr. Hall, "the first impression is that of contrast—a suggestion of difference between the spiritual and literary use of the Scriptures. It is not an opposition, but a progression of terms. The two uses of the Scriptures are not antagonistic, nor does the one exclude the other. The spiritual use of the Scriptures is ultimate and essential; the literary use is provisional.

"I agree with those persons who assert that any use of the Bible is better than non-use. It is an inexcusable waste of opportunity not to read it and study it. In its merely literary use, in its poetical, historical, and ethical instructiveness it is not to be neglected.

"While Matthew Arnold pitilessly rejected the Christian interpretation of the Scriptures, he commended their literary use. His dogmas deride the spiritual Bible, while they applaud the sacred volume as an indispensable requisite to literary use. His who appreciates the Bible from the literary standpoint does justice to his own intellect. All the literary treatment the Bible is receiving does justice to a brainy generation. I rejoice in it as fine academic work. Yet all this is possible to the scholar while infinite injustice is done to the Scriptures.

"In dealing with the Holy Scriptures a richly endowed mind may find itself unable to do them justice unless love of God is present in the research to model and improve the merely human conceptions. There are two ways to form an opinion of the Scriptures. One may progress toward an opinion by mental process solely, or he may first hear the claim the Book makes for itself, and accept the claim until the literary and scientific development of his study confirms it.

"The literary use is conspicuous in the colleges which turn out our ministers, in the schools and classes, the pulpits, and in the devotional exercises of families. The joy of knowing that the men who wrote the Scriptures had passions like our own invests the aspect of the Book with a new glow. We become expert in our knowledge of the ancient Jewish ceremonial laws, and follow the historical windings in all directions. But this is not the greatest use of this revelation of revelations.

"The question is not what we have done with the Scriptures. It is rather what the Scriptures have done in us."

HONORS FOR MARTINELLI.

He Celebrates Pontifical Mass at St. Augustine's Church.

The services at the Church of St. Augustine, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Franklin Avenue, yesterday morning attracted a congregation which filled the large auditorium. The occasion was the closing of a mission for the men of the parish, which has been conducted by three Augustinian priests. Solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. Sebastian Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and Father General of the Order of St. Augustine.

This is the first time the new Apostolic Delegate has celebrated mass in New-York, and the successor to Satolli received a warm welcome. Over the entrance to the church, on One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, three large American flags were draped. The altar was decorated with white and yellow chrysanthemums. From the pulpit were hung the American and Irish flags, and the papal colors, a yellow flag with the insignia of Pope Leo XIII. in blue.

The deacon of the mass was the Rev. Father James H. McGean of St. Peter's; sub-deacon, the Rev. Father Whelan, O. S. A.; master of ceremonies, the Rev. Father Michael V. Aylward, assistant pastor of the Church of St. Augustine. Among those in the sanctuary were the Right Rev. Abbot Edelbrock, O. S. B.; the Very Rev. Mgr. Sbaretti, Secretary of the Apostolic Legation at Washington; the Rev. Thomas F. Murphy, S. J., rector of St. Francis Xavier's College; the Rev. Father Reardon, O. S. A., of Philadelphia; the Rev. Father Anacletus, O. S. A., the Rev. Father Geraghty, and the Rev. Father Southwell, Carmelite.

The Rev. Thomas F. Gregg, pastor of the Church of St. Augustine, delivered a brief address of welcome to the distinguished visitor, in which he said: "This is the proudest day in the history of our parish, a day which you should all cherish in your memory, one that should be transmitted to your children's children and should live in the history of the congregation for all time."

He hoped that the Apostolic Delegate's administration in this country would be filled with honor and success; that he might realize the happy fruition of his mission, and elicit the affection of his people.

The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Geraghty, who has been conducting the mission.

After the services in the church a dinner was given at the rectory, which was attended by a number of priests and prominent laymen.

Silver Jubilee of a Brooklyn Church.

Silver jubilee services were held at St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Sixth Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, yesterday to commemorate its twenty-fifth anniversary. The church was decorated with colors appropriate to the occasion. Over the altar were placed American flags, and the Papal standard was also displayed. An American flag was flying from the tower of the church, and another from the residence of the pastor, the Rev. Edward W. McCarthy.

At 11 o'clock the pastor celebrated solemn high jubilee mass. The Rev. Dr. John L. Bedford of St. Dominic's Church, Oyster Bay, L. I., acted as deacon, and the Rev. Father O'Hara, assistant pastor of St. Augustine's Church, sub-deacon. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. John L. Bedford.

In the evening vespers were celebrated. The Rev. Thomas E. Murphy, S. J., of St. Francis Xavier's Church preached the sermon.

TO BROOKLYN BY ELECTRICITY.

Ten of the New Motors Running on the Bridge.

The new motors have taken the place of the locomotives on the Brooklyn Bridge, and yesterday all the trains were switched by electricity. The motors have proved a great success in their trials, and by Jan. 1 the new plant will be completed.

The advantages of the new motor cars were apparent to passengers crossing the bridge yesterday. The absence of the usual noise that had been made by the ringing of bells and puffing of the little engines was one noticeable relief. The station was quiet, and the trains glided in and out almost silently in comparison with the din when the locomotives were used. Of course there is now no steam or smoke to pour down upon the passengers.

The motor car is just like the passenger cars that have been in use on the bridge, except for the electric apparatus, which takes up little space. Each car carries four 100 horse power motors. The current is taken up from a third rail, that is laid outside the regular track. When the cable is stopped at night the electrical power will, of course, propel the trains all the way over.

Only ten of the new motor cars are now in use, and no more will be necessary until the tracks are ready for the increased service. When the plant is complete twenty will be used.

TO PROTECT FRENCH PORTS

A DECREE REGULATING THE MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

Prohibitions to be Enforced in Time of War by the French Authorities and Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Secretary Herbert has published to the navy in general orders a decree of the Government of France, prescribing regulations for the entrance and sojourn of vessels in the seaports of the country in time of war. Although intended for the information and guidance of commanding officers of United States naval vessels, the new regulations are of importance to the masters of all ships, and they have the additional interest to the general public of showing what steps to protect ports are believed to be necessary by a great naval power, as well as the significance their enactment proclaims that France is omitting no detail in her elaborate preparations for the conflict which the Government has long deemed inevitable. The decree, which was issued by President Faure June 12 last, and formally communicated to the Department of State recently by the French Ambassador here, contains five articles as follows:

Article 1. In time of war, between sunrise and sunset no French merchant vessel, nor any foreign vessel, whether man-of-war or a merchantman, shall approach within less than three miles of the French coasts (France and French possessions) before having been authorized so to do; between sunset and sunrise the prohibition to approach within less than three miles is absolute.

Between sunrise and sunset all vessels that are at such a distance from the land that their colors can be distinguished therefrom shall carry their National colors. If they desire to enter the prohibited regions they shall so signify by hoisting the signal for a pilot, but they shall remain without the three-mile limit until they have been boarded, or until a semaphore has signalled to them that their request has been granted.

All vessels must immediately obey all orders signalled by a semaphore or received from a man-of-war, either verbally or by international code or signal.

Article 2. In time of war, in case of failure by a vessel affected by this decree to conform to the above order the nearest fort or vessel of war shall warn her to obey the same by firing a blank charge. If this first notice is without effect, there shall be fired, two minutes later, a projectile, and finally, after another interval of two minutes, if the vessel does not stop or stand off, an effective fire shall be opened. In case of urgency the preliminary blank charge may be omitted. A vessel disobeying the order relating to the interdiction of the prohibited districts renders itself liable to be destroyed.

Article 3. In time of war, no small craft other than those belonging to French men-of-war shall go and come in the fortified roads and harbors without special authorization and without having received from the maritime authorities the means of making themselves known.

During both day and night the going and coming of small steamers, other than those belonging to French vessels of war, shall be absolutely prohibited. Row boats, however, can go and come from sunrise to sunset, provided they have received permission from the port authorities, but under the reservation that they are to keep clear of vessels of war, if so ordered, and of not communicating with them, in any case, without having asked and received authority so to do.

The going and coming of authorized small craft is subjected elsewhere to the local authority, and especially as regards local authority and especially as regards the prohibition to enter certain portions of the roadsteads or of communicating with any other places than those expressly designated.

In commercial ports, special measures will be taken by higher authority, of such a nature as to serve the interests of commerce, although imposing upon the traffic of small craft the restrictions judged necessary.

Article 4. In time of war, vessels authorized to enter French roadsteads and harbors must take the anchorages which will be assigned them by the local authorities and conform to the instructions, of every kind, issued by these authorities. The length of their sojourn is subordinate to the necessities of the military command, and when it is necessary to place these localities upon a war footing, the higher authority can, if circumstances require it, order them to withdraw to the offing or to some designated place.

This order must be executed at once, but a delay may always be granted to vessels which are justified in being so situated as to render immediate compliance impossible. No vessel shall get under weigh either to change her anchorage or to leave the harbor without having been authorized so to do by the local authorities.

Article 5. The measures provided for by Articles 3 and 4 may be put in force during the period of mobilization.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR BABIES.

An Association of Brooklyn Women Found St. Christopher's.

An organization of Brooklyn women who have been active in charitable work has been effected with the purpose of establishing a new hospital for the care of sick babies. There have been but three places in Brooklyn, including the Babies' Surgical Ward at Seney Hospital, where babies under two years of age could be taken for care and medical treatment.

The new hospital has been named St. Christopher's Babies' Hospital, and it is situated at 283 Hicks Street. It succeeds St. Christopher's Day Nursery. The institution will be wholly charitable, and contributions are solicited from the general public. Miss Helen Burley of 377 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, the Treasurer of the Hospital Association, will have charge of all contributions.

The officers and members of the Board of Managers are all prominent women of Brooklyn. Following is the Board of Managers: President—Mrs. William G. Low, 58 Remsen Street; Vice President—Mrs. W. H. Ropes, 125 Willow Street; Secretary—Miss Sadie L. Richards, 151 Hicks Street; Treasurer—Miss Helen M. Burley, 377 Pearl Street; Executive Committee—Mrs. E. H. Squibb, 148 Columbia Heights, Chairman; Mrs. F. H. Southwick, Mrs. E. W. Bullinger, Mrs. N. Pendleton Schenck, Miss Florence E. H. Marvin, Miss Anna De Witt, Mrs. Theodore F. Miller, Mrs. William Forbes, Mrs. Edward Goodwin, Mrs. Everard Miller, Miss Charlotte Nesmith, Miss Helen B. Hanna, Miss Williams, Miss Rosalie Gilkerson, Miss Patchen, Miss Edith Benet, Miss Mary Dodsworth, Miss Sadie Seaman, and Mrs. William D. Jones.

The hospital staff consists of these physicians: Consulting Surgeons—Dr. A. J. C. Skene and Dr. William Maddren; Consulting Physician—Dr. Charles Jewett; Consulting Neurologist—Dr. William Browning; Consulting Laryngologist—Dr. William F. Dudley; Consulting Ophthalmologist—Dr. William H. Snyder; Visiting Pediatrists—Dr. William A. Northridge and Dr. John W. Parrish; Advisory Board—Mr. William G. Low, Mr. Edwin Packard, Mr. Francis H. Southwick, and Dr. Edward H. Squibb.

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GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The prisoners at Yorkville prison were treated to a dinner Thanksgiving Day. Part of the meal consisted of some exceedingly luscious looking mince pies. So juicy and tempting they were that they excited the appetite of a newspaper reporter. After some skillful manoeuvring he had succeeded in reaching a pie, and was carrying it to the reporters' room when he came under the eye of the Warden. Remonstrances, threats, and supplications fell on deaf ears, and the pie was returned to its place. When the reporter informed his confederates, who were waiting for him up stairs, the entire staff went into executive session. After much counsel a petition to the Warden was drawn up. It set forth the importance of the newspaper men generally, and wound up by stating that inasmuch as one man had been tempted to commit a crime by the appetizing appearance of a lot of pies, justice would be best subserved by an act of charity. Every one signed the petition. In the court room Magistrate Crane approved it, and all the court officials countersigned it. A procession was formed, which included everybody in the court, and marched to the Warden. Various eloquent addresses were made. After half an hour's persuasion, the pie was obtained, much to the delight of those directly concerned.

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Senator John Raines, the author of the Raines liquor tax law, and known also as the silver-tongued orator of Monroe, presents a rather striking personality. The other night, when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called on the Senator, he was seated in a large arm chair, literally surrounded with newspapers. Besides these there were several copies of the Raines law on a near-by table, and copies of the old excise law. The Senator is primed on his pet subject. No objection can be raised to the operation of the law that Senator Raines is not prepared to combat. He has his pockets full of newspaper clippings and his head full of facts. At his elbow are reports and compilations, and it is almost impossible to floor him on any point in the law.

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A horse with fruit-loving proclivities came near precipitating a race war in Maiden Lane a few days ago. Two Italian push-cart vendors placed their carts in position and engaged in an animated discussion. While they were talking, an Irishman stopped his express wagon near one of the carts, jumped out and entered a store with a package. The horse coolly walked up to one of the carts and began a meal on apples. The owner of the apples, unmindful of this banquet, continued his discussion. The animal finished about a peck of that fruit and started in on some choice bananas for dessert. The fruit vendor turned. He say the loss. He grabbed the horse and began beating him over the head. Just then the driver returned. Without any preliminaries he went at the infuriated Italian. It took a crowd of citizens and three policemen to restore peace.

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Bowling is more of a fad this season than ever, especially among women. It is extremely difficult, however, for those who are not members of clubs to find open alleys evenings when they want them. The proprietors find more profit in the clubs. The price per month paid by a club for the use of four alleys once a week varies from $30 to $40, and 50 cents a night extra must be paid to the boy who sets up the pins. Even clubs sometimes find it difficult to secure accommodations. One organization whose members live in the vicinity of Fifty-ninth Street has been obliged to go to One Hundred and Fourth Street. "I have become intensely fond of bowling," said a beginner, "but it is terribly discouraging to go to one alley after another and be told that a club is in possession. I don't care, either, to belong to a club."

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While a number of theatrical men were talking the other night something recalled the memory of Percy Gaunt, who wrote a great many of the songs in Charles H. Hoyt's skits. "I think few people know of a little trick Gaunt played on his employer," said one of the party. "You remember, perhaps, that when 'Push Dem Clouds Away' was brought out, public and critics commented on the crude inanity of the words. And no wonder. Gaunt was rehearsing the musical numbers one day when Hoyt entered the theatre. He felt proud of the 'Push' song, and called for a trial of Hoyt entered the theatre. He felt proud of words. Hoyt insisted. Gaunt delayed, and was suddenly called away from his seat. He went behind the scenes and dashed off a stanza, mostly composed of 'any old thing,' and gave it to the soloist. The awful words were sung. Gaunt wrote more at his leisure, and the song to-day is in just the condition in which he put it."

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"Cuba is getting a great deal more help from this country than one realizes who hears only of the Laurada, Bermuda, and similar expeditions," said a member of the National Guard. "Members of militia companies from all parts of the country have been induced by emissaries of the insurgents to join the forces of Maceo and Gomez. Big offers are made to them, payment to be made in the event of rebel success. The Cubans haven't much money, but the chances look bright for victory for them, and the prospect of getting wealthy quickly has allured many a young militiaman from this country. Then, too, the trained soldier has a splendid chance in Cuba for fame and speedy promotion."

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A Californian read in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Charlton County, Ga., did not even know that a Presidential election was held Nov. 3. "There's a town in my State," he said, "where they didn't take and never do take much interest in election. They won't even have ballots printed, and unless somebody brings them a supply they don't vote at all. The town is Yuma. Four years ago a thoughtful Republican took a run to the town and left a bunch of Republican ballots. There are sixteen voters in the town and every vote was cast for Harrison."

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A trio of young men who work with their brains found that their bodily health was falling below the proper standard, and so they cast about for some form of exercise that would enliven them, and, at the same time, furnish amusement. They tried work in a gymnasium first, then bowling, and next court tennis. Nothing seemed to please them. Finally a friend took them to a handball court. They watched the fun dubiously for a while, and were then induced to take a hand. Now they are devotees. "I put in an hour and a half every morning," said one of them, "and I am keyed to the top note of health. It's the greatest sport I have ever tried to bring into use every muscle in the body."

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Warner Miller has an office in THE TIMES Building, and he rides up and down in the passenger elevators so often that he has become a familiar figure to all of the other tenants of the building. Some amusement was caused the other day by the following question propounded to the elevator man in shrill tones by a very serious old woman: "Say, young man, can you tell me where I can find Mr. Warner P. Miller? He used to have something to do with politics."

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Street-car conductors do not like to take pennies because, as a rule, they are not permitted to turn them in at the Treasurer's office. The passengers in a Broadway cable car were consequently surprised the other day by an uncommonly gracious action on the part of a conductor. A white-haired gentlewoman, after paying her fare with five pennies, held up a small purse full of nickels and pennies and asked the conductor if he "would mind" taking 25 cents' worth of the small change and giving her a silver quarter in exchange. Without a word of remonstrance or even a scowl, the conductor complied with her request. The old lady accepted the favor as a matter of course, but the other passengers commented upon it as an extraordinary event.

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In extolling the merits of the model gymnasium in the new building of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, the other night, the Rev. James M. King of the Union Methodist Church made some original remarks about practical Christianity that sent a thrill through some of the orthodox members of the association. Alluding to the fact that the managers of the Young Men's Christian Association had been criticised for paying so much attention to the creature comforts of the young men, he said that the time had passed when it was necessary to be dyspeptic to be pious. He added facetiously that he had been dyspeptic and could testify that it was not an aid to piety. "A sane mind in a sound body," exclaimed Dr. King, "is the best foundation for practical Christianity." Li Hung Chang, the distinguished heathen statesman, he said, had given evidence of a keener appreciation of practical Christianity than a great many persons who considered themselves Christians. Li Hung Chang recognized the necessity of attending to the physical and mental, as well as the spiritual, wants of mankind.

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At the dinner given to Oscar Hammerstein last Wednesday evening in honor of the first anniversary of the opening of Olympia, Rose Coghlan was present and made the first public speech of her career. She was nervous about it, and at the outset stammered and looked frightened, but after she had warmed to her work, her language flowed smoothly and she made one of the hits of the evening. She referred to the hard struggle Mr. Hammerstein had had in the past, adding that "there were others," an assertion that brought forth a storm of handclapping and cries of "Better times will come." When she announced that she would return to the stage in a short time and that she would produce a new play, there were cheers.

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Every afternoon, whether it rains or shines, a man, tall and slender, and walking with the elastic step due to good health, may be seen patrolling Broadway between Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets. He carries himself erect in spite of his age, which is more than sixty. He takes long, swinging strides, which many a younger man might envy. It is Edward Payson Weston, the famous old-time walker, who fifteen years ago could draw as large a crowd as Patti. He is still hale and hearty, and the tremendous strains upon his vitality in the past do not seem to have hurt him to any extent. One reason he assigns for this is that he is a teetotaler.

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Washington Square has long maintained its ancient appearance in the midst of modern structures and elevated railways. As seen from the elevated trains, between rows of low houses, it looks like a relic of the unreturning past; and it is. Its era has gone long since, and the old square, once the centre of fashionable residence, is like a part of some older city, around which has grown up a modern metropolis. But even this part of old New-York is being rapidly transformed. On the east side, nearest to the most modern street in the world, Broadway, several towerlike buildings are going up, each trying to get higher than the other. The Memorial Church, on the south, had somewhat broken the monotony of low houses on that side. Everywhere else there is a sameness, a permanence and persistence of architectural design, that recall a city of the far South. All this quaint interest will, probably, soon be destroyed, and a dozen or two towers, twenty to thirty stories high, will frown down on a noisy square, busy with traffic.

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An instance of a horse's sagacity was seen recently on the streets. It was a cold, raw day, and the wind was biting. An old gray horse, hitched to a milk wagon, was standing on the cold side of the street. Suddenly he seemed to discover something interesting, and began walking out toward the grated opening of a sewer. Steam was issuing from it, and the stone paving blocks around it were dry, while the rest of the street was sloppy and cold. The horse went up to the opening, and held his head an inch or two over it, now and then turning from side to side, as if to get thoroughly warm. In a few moments the driver came up and led the horse across the street, while he went into a house to deliver milk. As soon as he got inside the door the horse again walked over to the steam and got another warming before his driver returned.

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An up-town florist has placed a bronze plaster cast of a negro boy on top of his cold-air box in which cut flowers are kept. The boy holds a fishing rod in his hands and is laughing immoderately. By looking at the end of the line that is attached to the rod the cause of his laughter is discovered. Upon the hook is a well-smoked and finely preserved herring.

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"Irons always hot. Come in and get your pants pressed," is on the sign of an enterprising "presser" in Brooklyn. The charge for pressing is 10 cents, and those who comply with the invitation to have their "pants pressed," find little disrobing stalls within which to sit and newspapers to read while the creases are being made in their "pants."

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A man whose walk was uncertain was asking aid at Twenty-third Street and Broadway a few evenings ago. He met with little success. "Go on," remarked a pedestrian; "you're drunk now!" "Shay," returned the man, unsteadily, "it's jus' my luck. Nobody'll b'lieve I'm hungry. Feller down on Fourteenth Street said he wouldn't gi' me anything to eat, but 'ed buy me drinks. S'help me, he took me in and bought me 80 cents' worth o' drinks, 'fore he'd le' me stop. Now I'm drunk, 'n nobody'll believe I'm hungry. Talk 'bout hard luck!"

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Those low, luxurious couches and seats that make one so blissfully forgetful of November fogs and December snows. Oddly shaped, simply designed and covered in Turkish fashion. Oriental hangings or rugs—dim old reds, blues and greens, all in harmony, are thrown and draped loosely at the corners, with cord.

They have every touch of artistic effect in material and workmanship. What more acceptable Christmas gift could be imagined?

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A betwixt and between, neither rough nor smooth, will fit your case. We bought a cloth for those minded just your way.

It makes a coat betwixt and between in price, too; but one lacking nothing in style; colors Oxford, black and brown; $30.

Others for a few dollars and many dollars; any one of them as cheap as the other; all are fairly priced.

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YOUTHFUL LOVERS STEAL.

Their Elopement Is Prevented and a Friend Robs Them.

George O'Brien of 353 West Thirty-eighth Street is but fifteen years old, but the love he has felt for Mary Bunkenberg of 651 Ninth Avenue was sufficient to cause him to do desperate things. Mary is herself but thirteen years old, but her passion for George equaled his.

Yesterday they were arraigned in Yorkville Police Court by Detectives Kear and Malone on a charge of having stolen $150 worth of jewelry from Mary's father, with the intention of eloping to Boston.

The two precocious youngsters were unrepentant and defiant, and admitted the theft. Henry Bunkenberg, the father of Mary, is an honest German, who works in a carriage factory. He told Magistrate Crane the story of his daughter's infatuation. One of O'Brien's companions had suggested the theft and had the jewelry. He could not be found, and the police are looking for him. Bunkenberg told Magistrate Crane that he wanted O'Brien punished, but he would not press the charge against his daughter.

"You will have to treat both prisoners alike," said Magistrate Crane. "I think a commitment to some institution would do your daughter good."